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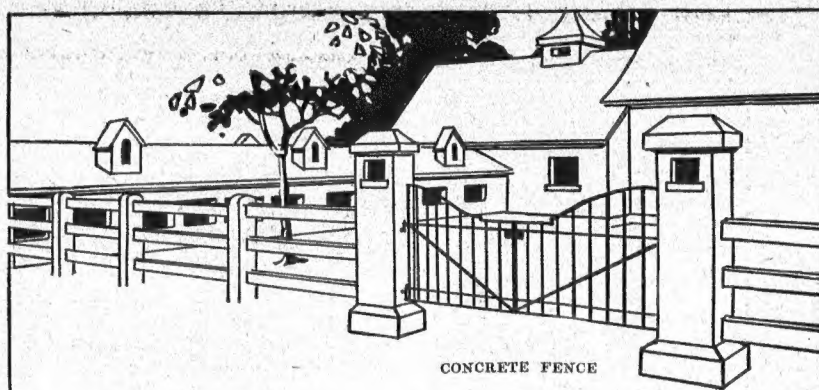
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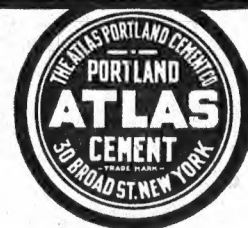
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#### POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN CANADA

Has the corruption of the ballot begun in Canada, too? For years, Canada has assumed an I-am-holier-than-thou attitude to matters American, both political and financial. You see it reflected in the columns of the press every day of the year; and if you want to put one of my countrymen in fighting mood on the instant, just suggest that the Canadian courts are not spotlessly above reproach! Is the ballot being corrupted in Canada, too? Let a statement of fact answer that question, rather than argument. A few years ago, a provincial election promised to be very close in the West. In one city is a solid square of 20,000 foreigners. In a certain block, which I can name if challenged, there gathered together party manipulators; and in one week there were turned out in the same signature of all the names papers of naturalization for 300 foreigners, who could not speak, read, or write one word of English. Now a foreigner must have resided in Canada three years and have two witnesses that he has done so before he gets his papers; so that these three hundred forgeries also represented three hundred perjuries. All this is not the end of the story. The opposition party were so furious at the swindle—so furious, too, at the defeat—that they sent proofs and papers of the corrupt practices down to the Department of Justice in Ottawa for action. It was during the Laurier regime; and as the authors of the trickery were Conservative party heelers, it was not party feeling that restrained justice. People on the inside waited for the explosion. The explosion never came. Why not? Because one party said: "If you go after us for this, we'll go after you for that." And, lo, silence fell! There was neither exposure nor punishment.—Agnes C. Laut, in October Technical World Magazine.

#### ALBERTA WHEAT GRADES HIGH

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 29.—The quantity of No. 1 hard wheat threshed in Alberta this year will be at least ten times as much as last year. The prospect is that at least half the 1912 crop will grade No. 1 hard and No. 1 and No. 2 northern. Up to date, George Hill, government grain inspector, has inspected more than half as much No. 1 hard as was marketed altogether last year. Only two cars of No. 1 hard white Fyfe, which sells in Winnipeg as No. 1 northern, were shipped from Calgary in 1912; but three cars have been inspected here during the current month. It is estimated that the total output of first grade wheat this year will be about three hundred carloads, as compared with 281 carloads in 1911.

The difference in value will be about ten cents per bushel. The yield this year will be only slightly greater than last year; but a phenomenal crop is reported in some sections. The yield from the ready-made farms of the Canadian Pacific irrigation block was 33 bushels to the acre, all grading high. The oat crop in this section was also very successful, the yield being 26 bushels to the acre. Fifty acres of oats on two farms yielded 6,058 bushels and sold for over \$2,000.

**Harness Catalogue**  
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Number 14

## Supports The Guide

Dealing with the interchange of telegrams between the Grain Growers and the Canadian Manufacturers assembled in convention at Ottawa, the Ottawa Citizen, one of the most influential Conservative journals in Ontario, has the following editorial:

"One cannot but feel that the Canadian Manufacturers have lost a splendid opportunity for declaring their belief in practical patriotism by a somewhat more sympathetic answer at least to the challenge of the Grain Growers and in expressing their willingness to work for ultimate free trade within the empire. It is true that the challenge was flung in their midst during the closing hours of the convention and equally true that the message was an attempt to 'draw them' on a subject upon which their convictions are well known to be none too favorable. Still it would have meant much if the association, cognizant as it must have been of the close relationship between empire unity and empire trade, had shown some sign of that cognizance by word if not by deed.

"Whatever may be one's belief concerning tariff walls to the south of Canada and tariff barriers at its ports of entry, it can hardly be doubted that imperial free trade is the commercial ultimate of empire unity. Every additional preference must of necessity be a stronger tie between Canada and the Motherland unless the family bond is but a matter of name and memory. Such action would not work toward reciprocity but rather away from it.

#### Would be Practical Loyalty

"The proposition made was entirely reasonable. Already a nominal preference of one-third exists. Make this one-half, and then by gradual stages eliminate the tariff barrier altogether. It was a fair offer and one that runs in the line of strongest probability. Never was the empire spirit stronger than it is today and unless it should suffer change declining toward a purely national independence and isolation, this matter of trade preference must inevitably come more and more to the front.

"At present the cheers of Canada are for the navy. In the spirit of imperial union, Canada will contribute her wealth and even her life to maintain the integrity of the empire. It is brave talk to be followed a little later by the concrete deed. But if duty commands in the matter of militarism why shun it when it presents itself in the guise of trade?

"Why not show the earnest purpose-fulness of Canada's spirit of loyalty by opening the trade doors to Great Britain without demanding that she pay a fee to enter?

"The mother country levies no tax on Canadian goods.

"Money talks, they say; patriotism, too, in similar speech."

#### L'ENVOI

(By Gerald J. Lively)

When the last great prairie is broken, and the arid lands all tilled,  
When the homesteads all are taken and the last lone valley is filled,  
When all the mountains are terraced, and we've watered the last dry plain,  
And the whole wide world's a garden of flowers and fruit and grain;

When the last commission's reported, the rates adjusted at last;  
When every theory's a practice, and the last great tariff's passed;  
When the last old field is fallowed, and the last new pasture is laid;  
When the last machine note's lifted and the last great mortgage is paid,

We will move with the plow and the binder, the cows and the milking pail,  
To the land and pastures that wait us, just over the last great vale.  
And we'll build by the limpid waters that flow through the sunwashed plain,  
And we'll take up the work we're used to, the labor of raising grain.

We will strike out an age-long furrow with engines of love's own power,  
And work that should take us a lifetime we'll compass it in an hour.  
And smudges of God's own incense will float o'er the golden sheen  
Of eternity-ripened wheat fields that the cherubs will help us glean.

And we'll always have bumper harvests of crops that will never fail.  
We shall never have rain at haying, and never have frost nor hail.  
And none will produce for profit, and none will produce for greed,  
But each for the joy of producing at the call of his fellow's need.

And each shall be paid for his labor according to effort made.  
And none but the angels shall dock us, and none but the saints shall grade.  
And the poor worn slaves of the farm lands, the soil-stained serfs of the sod  
Shall ship all the grain they are growing straight into the mills of God.

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

#### EXCITING ANTI-HOME RULE MEETING

Belfast, Sept. 27.—The singing of the "National Anthem" by an audience of three thousand persons, comprising everybody representative of Belfast's great industrial, mercantile, civil and religious community tonight, brought to a close a great anti-Home Rule meeting in Ulster Hall, amid a fervor which was not equalled even by the anti-Home Rule convention of 1892. The meeting renewed the adoption of the resolution passed at that convention, protesting against Home Rule Parliament for Ireland.

The supreme dramatic moment of the memorable gathering tonight was the unfurling and presentation to Sir Edward Carson, the chief propagandist against Home Rule, of the flag carried by King William at the Battle of the Boyne. The flag was greeted with frenzied cheering. Contrary to expectations, no new pronouncement of Unionist policy was made at the meeting. The Ulster watchword is, "We will not have Home Rule," but none of the various speakers or the letters of the influential Unionist leaders, which were read in their absence, attempted to reveal the plan of resistance, if such a plan exists, should King George sign the Home Rule measure.

The Weekly Outlook tonight makes the startling announcement that one-third of the officers in the British army are Irishmen, that over 90 per cent. of them are Unionist Protestants, and that they are now considering how to resign their commissions in order to lead Ulster in arms against Home Rule.

#### CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 29.—The trade of Canada for the first third of the present fiscal year shows an increase of nearly \$80,000,000, or a little over 30 per cent. as compared with the corresponding four months of last year. The total trade for the first four months of the present fiscal year was \$328,635,844, as compared with \$249,031,736 last year. Imports this year totalled \$210,766,457, an increase of \$47,907,809. Exports totalled \$117,870,487, an increase of \$31,697,599.

Imports for domestic consumption during the four months totalled \$209,334,046, an increase of \$52,366,666. Domestic exports totalled \$107,308,936, an increase of \$29,604,820. Exports of agricultural products increased by nearly \$20,000,000, and exports of manufactures by over \$2,000,000 and exports of minerals by \$4,500,000.

If the present rate of increase is continued for the full twelve months Canada's trade for the present fiscal year will run well over the billion dollar mark.



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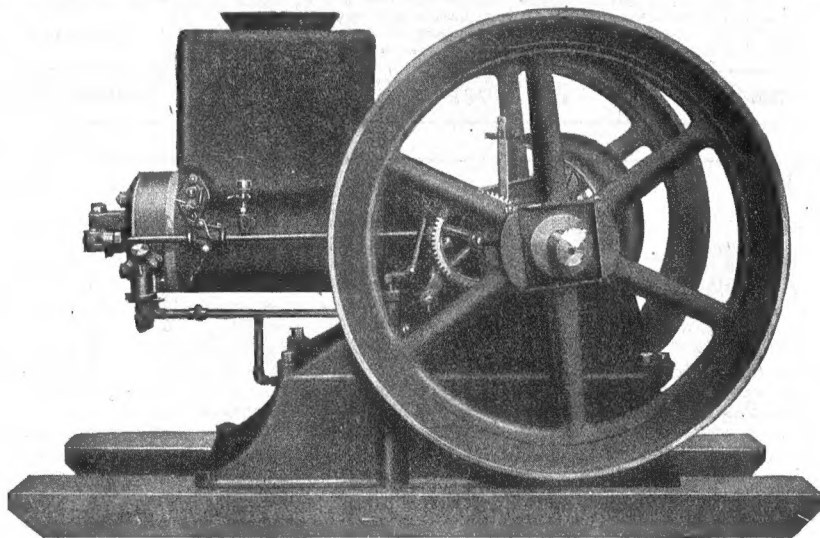
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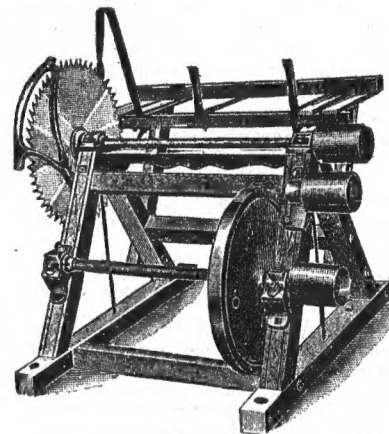
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## A REAL PEACE MEASURE

The Democrats, who control the popular branch of the Congress of the United States, have reaffirmed their refusal to assent to the demand of the jingo element in the country for the authorization of the customary two new battleships this year. They have declined to compromise even on the authorization of one.

This is a real movement for peace. It will tend to allay fear in Japan of aggression by the United States and will modify the navy building program of that country. Growing fear in South America that the Monroe doctrine might be made an instrument of oppression instead of defence for all America will be removed and there will be lessened naval activity in that quarter as well.

Is Canada to profit by the example so set or are we in this country to join in the mad rivalry which is laying such crushing burdens on the toilers of Europe? —Toronto Sun.

## QUITE UNIQUE

Ray T. Baker, warden of the Nevada penitentiary is abolishing with wonderful success all the brutalizing rules of the old-time prison system. Mr. Baker's prisoners lead healthy, industrious lives. They study and they work. And on leaving prison they engage in honest labor.

"Our institution," Mr. Baker said to a reporter, "isn't much like a reformatory I once visited in my youth."

"A very strange thing happened in this reformatory back in '89," a warden said to me.

"Yes? And what was that?" I asked.

"One of our prisoners," he replied, "reformed."

## GETTING UP IN KANSAS

"I reckon," said the first farmer, "that I get up earlier than anyone in this neighborhood. I am always up before three o'clock in the morning."

The second farmer said he was always up before then and had part of the chores

done. The first farmer thought he was a liar and decided to find out. A few mornings later he got up at two o'clock and went to the neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door and the woman of the house opened it.

"Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find the neighbor in bed.

"He was around here early in the morning," answered the wife, "but I don't know where he is now."

## AN EDITOR REBUKED

The following letter, with no signature attached, was received by a country editor recently.

"Mister editor—I want to noe why hit is that you use so infernal much parshality in your little ole paper. Me and My folks have bin visitin half dusin time lately and you never sed one word about hit. You run after the big bugs and let the little ones goe. I have ben thinkin of subscribin fer your ole paper but i won do hit now. You no ho this is.

One Ho Has Bin Ronged."

## HIS MAIDEN SPEECH

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, was making his maiden speech in the senate. "My brain reels at the idea!" he shrieked. "My soul is consumed within me! My speech fails! I am at a loss for words! I am burning with indignation!"

"You are out of order," announced Presiding Officer "Sunny Jim" calmly. "I guess that is what's the matter with me," said the Mississippian disgustedly, as he sank into his seat.

## BIRD'S EYE VIEW

The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship.

"Wait a minute, George," she said. "I'm afraid we will have to go down again."

"What's wrong?" asked the husband. "I believe I have dropped one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground."

"Keep your seat, my dear," said the aviator; "that's a lake."



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 2nd, 1912

## CAN'T STAND THE STRAIN

The Canadian Manufacturers' association held its annual convention in Toronto last week and the president delivered his annual address breathing deep love to the Motherland. We thought the time opportune to ask if the manufacturers were ready to help bring Canada closer to the Motherland by reducing the tariff on British imports, so we sent the following telegram to the president:—

"Winnipeg, Sept. 25, 1912.

"Nathaniel Curry, Esq.,  
"President Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa.

"The Western Grain Growers are anxious to know if the Manufacturers' association is willing to join hands with them in an effort to bind Canada closer to the Motherland, by urging the government to reduce the tariff on British imports to one-half that charged on American imports with a view of complete free trade with the Motherland in ten years. The Grain Growers feel that this would be a tangible form of showing their patriotism and would develop a much greater trade with the Motherland and thus strengthen the ties of Empire, and show the world that Canada's loyalty to the Motherland is deep and abiding and not merely words. It would also show the world that Canada stands behind the Motherland to uphold the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race and keep the Union Jack in the proud position it has held for a thousand years. Such an action would also be undoubted proof that Canada has no desire for political union with the United States. Would you kindly bring this matter before your annual convention now in session in Ottawa and ascertain if the manufacturers present are willing to join hands with the Grain Growers in this great imperial scheme."

This is what the organized farmers demanded at the "Siege of Ottawa" on December 11, 1910, and have since adhered to. We felt that by emphasizing the patriotic feature of closer trade with the Motherland that the manufacturers would enthusiastically and with one accord co-operate with the Grain Growers, as the manufacturers have on every occasion declared their loyalty and love of the Motherland. What was our amazement to see in press dispatches that when the president read our telegram to the manufacturers' convention it was greeted with laughter. We received the following reply on Thursday afternoon:—

"Ottawa, Sept. 26, 1912.

"The Grain Growers' Guide,  
"Winnipeg, Man.

"The association acknowledges receipt of the message from the Grain Growers' Guide dealing with two questions. First, Canada's loyalty to the Motherland; second, the question of a larger preference on British goods. Our association believes that all Canadians, regardless of their calling, are doing what they can to promote the feeling of loyalty and closer union between all parts of the British Empire. The attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' association on the British Preference has been set forth in resolutions adopted after long and careful consideration of the varied interests involved. It believes that no adequate consideration of such a sweeping proposal as that embodied in your telegram, received only this morning in the closing hours of the convention, is possible. If any organization or organizations representative of all the great producing interests of both the middle and the farther West desire a conference on any matter looking to the advancement of Canada as a whole, or an integral part of the British Empire, this association will gladly co-operate.

"N. CURRY,  
"President."

What a disappointment it was after the loud protestations of loyalty by the manufacturers to learn that their loyalty was only in words. They still stand by their resolutions that they are in favor of the British Preference, but that there is already enough preference. Yet they know that Canada is today taxing British imports more heavily than American imports. When

the test of their loyalty reaches to their pockets the manufacturers can't stand the strain. In view of the conference suggested by President Curry we felt that the Grain Growers would be glad of any assistance in securing closer trade with Great Britain, so we gave the following statement to the press on Friday last:—

"The Western Grain Growers have repeatedly declared for an increase in the British Preference and eventual free trade with the Motherland. If the Canadian Manufacturers' association is prepared to assist the Grain Growers towards this end there is no doubt but that the Grain Growers will be glad of the assistance of the manufacturers, as they realize that the manufacturers have great influence in the tariff making. Freer trade with the Motherland would reduce the cost of living to every Canadian and bind closer the greatest overseas Dominion to Great Britain. Every loyal Canadian will be glad to know that the Canadian Manufacturers' association is not opposed to lower taxes on British imports. If the Manufacturers' association is prepared for a conference with the producers to assist in securing free trade with Great Britain in ten years it will be a welcome message to every Western Grain Grower.

"THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE."

This is merely the attitude of the Grain Growers on the British Preference expressed in a few words. We know that every Grain Grower in the West will be only too glad to have the hearty assistance of the Manufacturers' association in having the tariff wall against Great Britain broken down.

These telegrams which we have interchanged were published simultaneously in the leading newspapers all over Canada. It now remains to be seen if the manufacturers have the patriotism they have so long boasted of. If they fail to co-operate in increasing the British Preference then the president's telegram was only a bluff. They must now either "produce the goods" or keep quiet on loyalty and admit the "communism of pelf." Canada cannot be drawn closer to the Motherland by noise. The Ottawa Citizen, one of the leading government supporters of Ontario, takes the manufacturers severely to task for their reply, as seen in another column.

## SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Here is a letter we have just received:—

"Myrtle, Man., Sept. 27, 1912.

"Grain Growers' Guide,  
"Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sirs:—You ask as to my success with the car of barley shipped to Minneapolis last winter. Andrew Mitchell, of Myrtle, and I going together made up a car of barley which we shipped over the Great Northern Railway to Minneapolis on 12th of December last year. Without going into details, which can be verified, we made a profit over what we could have got in the home market of \$237.00. If we had not had to pay the duty of 30 cents per bushel we would have had a clear profit of \$646.00.

"Hoping this information may be of service to you, I remain,

"Yours sincerely,

"(Signed) PETER WRIGHT."

Mr. Wright thought he made \$237.00 by shipping barley to Minneapolis, and any other farmer would have thought so. But according to the Winnipeg Telegram and Canadian Manufacturers' association he must have lost. Surely the farmers will not be fooled much longer. Mr. Wright is one of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association and will substantiate the facts set forth in his letter.

## TELEGRAM IN TROUBLE

The Winnipeg Telegram has gotten itself into a peck of trouble over quoting comparisons between Winnipeg and Minneapolis wheat prices. A few weeks ago the Telegram was most gleeful over the fact that

Winnipeg was much higher than Minneapolis on contract grades. The spread has been gradually lessening until now Minneapolis is higher than Winnipeg, and the spread in favor of Minneapolis will steadily grow. Here are the quotations for three days last week, and it must be remembered that Winnipeg wheat is fully a grade higher than Minneapolis:—

Wheat			
September 24—			
Grade—	Winnipeg.	Minneapolis.	
1 hard .....	..	91½-92	
1 northern .....	95	87¾-91½	
2 northern .....	94	85¾-89¼	
3 northern .....	91	83-87	
September 25—			
1 hard .....	..	91½-92¾	
1 northern .....	90	88½-92¾	
2 northern .....	88	86½-90	
3 northern .....	86	84¾-87¾	
September 26—			
1 hard .....	..	90¾-91	
1 northern .....	89	87½-90¾	
2 northern .....	87	85-89¾	
3 northern .....	85	82¼-86¼	

The Telegram is valiantly keeping the prices on its front page every day, even when it is going against them. They deserve credit for keeping it up. We hope they will keep the comparisons on their front page for the next three months. When the Minneapolis prices were higher the Telegram shouted that Canada had the best market and that reciprocity would cause a loss to Canadian farmers. Now, when the southern market is the best, The Telegram, not to be outdone, swallows itself and says that Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices are both based on the world's market and that therefore Minneapolis market cannot be any better than Winnipeg. You can't beat the Telegram. It will argue from prices when opportunity affords, but double up like a jackknife and hunt up another argument when prices change. If a man took the Telegram doctrine for his financial barometer he would never know whether he was a millionaire or a pauper.

## SHAUGHNESSY REFUSES

Last week we published an article showing conclusively that the railways would be congested this fall and winter worse than last season, and urged that preparations be made immediately for opening the route to the south for the relief of Western farmers. Our statement appeared in the Montreal papers and came to the attention of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., on September 24, and he gave the press the following statement in reply:—

"Everybody in the West appears satisfied, and there is no reason why they should not be, for the farmers of the West are the richest agricultural people in the world. The grain crop will be a bountiful one, but the wet weather is retarding the harvest and delaying the movement of the crop, and this will mean a very short shipping season. We made ample preparations for the harvest before it was ready, and under the existing conditions we can only do the best we can.

"I do not anticipate the difficulties some of our friends are predicting regarding the movement of grain from the West. Of course there will be a tremendous rush. I trust we will always have that—but with a reasonable degree of patience everything will work out all right in the end."

Asked about the suggestion of the Grain Growers' Guide that the rates via the south should be secured, Sir Thomas replied: "We have heard so many fears expressed in the past that there must be an extraordinary condition in the grain traffic that we have become rather accustomed to it and realize that many people are given to exaggeration. There will be difficulties of course, as there are always difficulties in connection with the handling of so much grain during the short season before



the close of lake navigation, but I do not anticipate there will be anything of a serious nature."

Yet while Sir Thomas was making that statement he knew that the C.P.R. would not be able to handle promptly the grain that would be offered for shipment. He knew that the C.P.R. was not better prepared for the grain season than last year, when they failed miserably to meet the needs of the country. The C.P.R. has its own lines to Minneapolis and Duluth and would lose no revenue by giving the same rate on these lines as to Fort William. Last year the C.P.R. claimed that they had no warning of the congestion, and yet they found it necessary to open the southern lines. They have had plenty of warning this year, and should take prompt measures for the relief of the farmers. The people of Canada have paid for the C.P.R. and the Western farmers have paid more than their share. They have a right to expect fair treatment.

### THE MACDONALD ELECTION

In setting the election day for the constituency of Macdonald on October 12 the Dominion Government deliberately figured that the farmers would be busy threshing and that many of them would be liable to keep on threshing rather than go to the polls to vote. The Government knew full well that the farmers were overwhelmingly in favor of reciprocity, and this was a scheme to disfranchise as many supporters of reciprocity as possible. If the farmers will consider the matter carefully they will realize that they will do well to shut down their threshing outfits for at least a couple of hours and go to the poll to vote for wider markets for their grain. All the forces of the Dominion and Manitoba Governments are being used to defeat reciprocity in Macdonald. The government has a very large majority in the House of Commons, and the loss of one seat would not affect them in the least, yet if the people of Macdonald were to declare for reciprocity it would show the government that the Western people are not to be fooled any longer. There never has been an election in Canada where the high tariff forces have exerted themselves as much to triumph over the people as during the present campaign in Macdonald. The reciprocity candidate, Mr. Richardson, has issued a manifesto declaring for:—

Reciprocity with the United States.

Increase in the preference to Great Britain until there is complete free trade with the Motherland.

Free agricultural implements.

Tariff reduction on all the necessities of life.

This is the platform on which the Grain Growers' candidate is standing. The farmers should not be led astray by any foolish talk about loyalty. Canada already does more trade with the United States than with all the rest of the world combined, and yet no one questions our loyalty. As a matter of fact the total duty collected on British imports is considerably higher proportionately than that collected on American imports. This is where our manufacturers and politicians show their loyalty to Great Britain. Reciprocity with the United States will be of immense value to the farmers of Macdonald, many of whom last year shipped their barley to Minneapolis and after paying over \$300.00 in duty still had left \$200.00 per car more than they could receive from the home market. Free trade with the Motherland would materially strengthen the ties which bind Canada to the Empire, which our manufacturers and high tariff politicians claim to be their greatest desire. Yet they are all fighting against any tariff reduction on British imports. Free trade in agricultural implements will mean an immense saving to every farmer every year and will not injure a single factory in Canada, though it

may reduce the profits of some of the millionaires. But the question for the farmers of Macdonald to consider is whether they desire to reduce the cost of living, and by so doing give their families more of the luxuries of life that are now denied them. It is the same question that all the farmers in Canada must consider. If present conditions continue the handful of men in Toronto and Montreal will shortly have almost absolute control over the Canadian people. The only way to prevent it is to break down the tariff walls.

### LET THEM EXPLAIN

Many of the politicians who are busy shouting about the danger of getting into the clutches of American trusts might look at this list of agricultural implements and the spot cash prices charged for them in Winnipeg and Minneapolis:—

Implements		
	Minneapolis.	Winnipeg
6 ft. binder .....	\$120.00	\$155.00
8 ft. binder .....	140.00	162.00
5 ft. mower .....	43.00	58.50
6 ft. mower .....	46.00	60.50
10 ft. hay rake .....	24.00	33.50
12 ft. hay rake .....	28.00	38.00
70 bushel manure spreader..	120.00	....
65 bushel manure spreader..	....	155.00
Hay tedder ( 2-horse) .....	36.00	49.50
Single Disc Drill		
16 disc, 2 poles, 3 horse hitch	\$ 80.00	\$105.00
22 disc, 2 poles, 4 horse hitch	104.00	133.00
Double Disc Drills		
16 disc, 2 poles, 3 horse hitch	\$ 84.00	\$118.00
20 disc, 2 poles, 4 horse hitch	100.00	139.00
22 disc, 2 poles, 4 horse hitch	108.00	149.00
Grass Seed Attachments		
For 16 run drill .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 11.00
For 20 run drill .....	6.00	13.00
For 22 run drill .....	6.50	14.50
Disc Harrows		
12 discs, 16 in. dia., 3 horse hitch .....	\$ 23.00	\$ 34.00
14 discs, 16 in. dia., 4 horse hitch .....	25.00	37.00
16 discs, 16 in. dia., 4 horse hitch .....	27.00	40.00
Gang plow, 12 in., 3 or 4 horse trees .....	60.00	76.00
Sulky plow, 16 in., 3 horse trees .....	40.00	54.00
Steel beam walking plow, 14 in. ....	12.00	17.00
Engine Gang Plows		
6 furrow, 14 inch .....	\$438.50	\$555.00
8 furrow, 14 inch .....	558.50	645.00
10 furrow, 14 inch .....	700.00	745.00

The spread has narrowed in some cases since last year.

Let our farmers consider what free trade in agricultural implements would mean to them. Remember that the manufacturers get the duty paid on raw material returned to them by the government when they sell to any farmer outside of Canada, but when they sell in Canada they make the farmer pay. Would closer trade with the United States pay?

### REDISTRIBUTION BILL URGENT

Dispatches from Ottawa intimate that the government will not bring forward the redistribution bill at the coming session of Parliament, the excuse being that the legislative program is already too heavy. This redistribution bill when it does come will give the Prairie Provinces 43 representatives instead of 27 at the present time, and will give British Columbia 12 representatives instead of 7. Ontario and the Maritime Provinces will lose 8 seats. If an election were to be called on suddenly next summer a man's vote in the Prairie Provinces would on an average at the ballot be of less than two-thirds the value of a vote in Eastern Canada, which is sufficient to say that more than a third of the people of Western

Canada would be disfranchised. The government naturally is not in a hurry with the redistribution bill, because they know that with the increased representation in the West, there will come increased demand for tariff reduction. The Western people will not tamely accept any subterfuge to explain their disfranchisement. The redistribution bill should be passed at the next session of Parliament. There are a great many other bills that can better afford to wait. If the redistribution were to give the West less seats it would be handled promptly.

### CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

The question of agricultural credit in the Prairie Provinces is rapidly growing in importance and will undoubtedly in the near future be the greatest problem with which we must grapple. The system of government loans as developed in Australia and New Zealand will undoubtedly furnish much needed relief, particularly to farmers in homestead districts. The question at the present time is prominent in the United States, and a commission has been appointed to make inquiries into the co-operative credit system in Germany, France and the other European countries. The German system seems to find the most favor in the eyes of the investigators. The Dominion government would do well to appoint a commission to investigate these European systems of agricultural credit and see if they cannot be made applicable to this country, where the cost of money is so high.

But in the meantime a considerable relief could be afforded by those gentlemen in Toronto and Montreal who spent so much of their money last year in defeating reciprocity. They are all of them very sympathetic towards the Western farmer. We refer to such men as Sir William Van Horne, Sir Wm. McKenzie, Z. A. Lash, Sir Edmund Walker, E. R. Wood, Sir Max Aitken, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Nathaniel Curry (President of the Canadian Manufacturers' association), and J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation. These gentlemen and a few of their friends have about \$200,000,000 invested in enterprises in Mexico, United States, Cuba, Brazil, Porto Rico and Trinidad. We would suggest that they withdraw this money from foreign investments and loan it out to the Western farmers on the best possible security at five per cent. If they will take such an action we will guarantee that their names will pass down in history as patriots whose love of country was greater than their love of money. It might be a good idea for some of our readers to drop them a line and ask them how they would regard such a proposition.

We notice that Arthur Meighen, M.P., is urging the farmers to vote against tariff reduction and in favor of "let well enough alone." We would suggest that Mr. Meighen explain why he was so strongly in favor of reducing the tariff on agricultural implements a year ago last January. If the farmers needed relief at that time they certainly need it more than ever now.

The Toronto News quotes a protectionist letter from The Guide in its editorial column of September 20, and chuckles over it quite approvingly. We hope The News will not forget to print our reply in full. Surely The News is not afraid to let its readers see both sides of the case. Contrary to The News we publish both sides of the tariff question in The Guide.

We note that the Canadian Manufacturers' association are giving The News two full special pages of advertising every Saturday, which goes to show the difference in the attitude of the manufacturers towards The News and towards The Guide.



# Co-operation in Canada

From The Canadian Co-operator

In this issue we publish the statistics for last year of the Societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada.

The Co-operative Movement in the Dominion is still very small, although it is growing. While we are strongly opposed to "mushroom" development, or the economic application of co-operative principles much in advance of the co-operative intelligence of the people, we must admit that had the Canadian Movement been financed sufficiently to justify the exclusive employment of at least one skilled organizer and propagandist, instead of being entirely dependent upon voluntary work, a report could now be made of genuine and enduring progress very many times greater than we are able to show.

Considering that not a dollar has been spent for organizing, propaganda, or literary services, we feel proud of the fact that the organized co-operators of Canada have firmly planted the glorious flag of our great international brotherhood on the soil of Canada on a scale which, though small, is truly national.

The Co-operative Union of Canada is

in the fourth year of its progress and it would be well, therefore, to call the attention of our readers to the achievements so far made by comparison of the statistics published each year in these columns.

In the first instance let us deal with the capital invested in our Societies. It has been our practice to eliminate loan capital, owing to it being a debt of the same nature as merchandise or other similar obligations, and the fact that some Societies have loan capital invested in the freehold of their stores, while other Societies occupy their premises under rental. We find that the share capital of the members of the affiliated Societies of Canada was in 1909, \$27,836.32; 1910, \$53,416.66; 1911, \$105,316.66. It will be seen that during each of the years named the capital employed has, approximately, been double that of its predecessor.

Now let us turn to the figures as to profits made. We have not for our comparison taken the actual saving, part of which is retained for reserve and other funds for the advantage of the members,

but the amount actually handed out in dividends on purchases in each of the years mentioned. We find that the same works out as follows: 1909, \$22,828.18; 1910, \$28,235.08; 1911, \$47,338.65.

The volume of business done reads: 1909, \$347,064.34; 1910, \$569,311.16; 1911, \$789,291.18. To the latter figures should be added at least \$10,000, Magog having omitted to furnish the information. Last year's sales of that Society were in excess of the figure named.

It will be noted that every Society records an increase over the business of the previous year with the exception of Sydney Mines. In that case, however, it will be observed that the decrease is exceedingly small. It was due to temporary difficulties as to management, but since their re-adjustment we understand its trade has enormously increased.

We find recorded a similar gratifying increase in membership, as will be appreciated from the following figures: 1909, 1,595; 1910, 2,605; 1911, 3,788.

One affiliated Society only has failed since the inception of the Union. It was the small grocery organization, in

Brantford, due in part to lack of loyalty, unsatisfactory local conditions and inefficient management. The writer has tried to put the experience gained therein, at a cost to him of \$95.00, at the service of organizers of new Societies. If their committees will only take advantage of the experience, it will be cheaply bought and we need not fear that unsatisfactory feature will be repeated.

The striking record above enumerated should be a sufficient answer to the croakers in the capitalistic press and those perverted individuals with an incurable weakness for obstructing progressive and beneficent movements, who urge that co-operative principles cannot be successfully applied to Canada. The figures we have quoted relate to institutions from coast to coast, operating under widely different local conditions. They refer to business organizations which a few years ago were non-existent, and have had to meet the antipathetic competition of organized retailers, and yet they have achieved a success much greater than private merchants can obtain in a similar period.

## CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1911

NAME OF SOCIETY	Years Established	No. of Members	CAPITAL: SHARE AND LOAN	RESERVE FUNDS	VALUE OF STOCK IN TRADE	OTHER ASSETS	No. of Employees at Dec. 31	SALARIES AND WAGES PAID	SALES FOR THE YEAR	INCREASE	Rate of Interest Paid	Purchase Dividend Paid	NET PROFITS	Total of Purchase Dividend Paid	LINE OF MERCHANDISE HANDLED
BROADVIEW, SASK. The Saskatchewan Purchasing Co., Limited .....	1½	271	Shares \$21,000	—	\$ 21,183.94	\$4,626.49		\$4,735.99	\$39,992.09	—	—	—	\$1,238.31	—	Farm machinery, binder twine, buggies, harness, lumber, hardware, dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries.
DOMINION, N.S. The Workmen's Store Co., Limited .....	9	437	Shares (withdrawable) \$26,480.63	\$6,391.31	26,903.40	20,845.10	20	6,791.20	129,777.13	\$37,773.96	6%	10%	15,234.01	\$8,669.03	General merchandise.
GLACE BAY, N.S. Co-Operative Society, Ltd.	5½	727	Share \$10,137.50 Loan 22,866.12												
			\$33,003.62	8,316.22	54,411.60	33,013.43	31	13,092.94	198,879.29	53,825.91	5%	8%	—	16,072.84	General groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, gents furnishings.
GUELPH, ONT. Co-Operative Assoc'n., Ltd.	8	565	Shares \$4,581.00 Loan 10,561.28												
			\$15,142.28	3,500.00	10,884.91	15,315.53	22	Distributive \$6,778.00 Productive \$2,808.00 \$9,586.00	95,765.78	14,067.01	5%	4%	5,148.07	3,005.00	Bakery, groceries, butchery, crockery, boots, shoes, enamel, tinware and coal.
INVERNESS, N.S. Co-Operative Society, Ltd.	5	159	Share \$8,166.17 Loan 3,018.20												
			\$11,184.37	2,198.17	14,167.92	4,052.80	6	\$2,398.40	40,802.18	2,451.29	7%	7%	2,964.74	2,117.26	General merchandise.
MAGOG, P.Q. Societe Co-Operative .....	1½	126	Share \$1,581.00 Loan 500.00												
			\$2,081.00	158.00	2,400.00	—	2	1,900.00	—	—	6%	—	800.00	700.00	Groceries.
VALLEYFIELD, P.Q. Industrial Co-Operative Society, Limited .....	8½	120	Share \$4,094.39 Loan 1,000.00												
			\$5,094.39	601.05	5,285.83	3,582.47	4	2,238.83	39,175.56	4,042.03	6%	7%	2,527.83	2,462.01	Groceries, boots and shoes.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. Co-Operative Association, Limited .....	3	310	Shares \$8,142.94	906.23	7,019.19	3,331.76	7	5,786.85	65,409.53	10,559.33	5%	7%	4,753.48	3,702.41	Groceries.
OTTAWA, ONT. The Civil Service Co-Operative Supply Association, Limited .....	1	470	Debt's \$1,650.00	—	4,100.60	1,868.61	—	3,379.51	34,505.03	—	5%	—	170.91	—	Groceries.
PRESTON, ONT. Co-Operative Association, Limited .....	3	174	Shares \$1,400.00 Loan 520.00												
			\$1,920.00	—	2,200.00	800.00	3	1,600.00	17,000.00	35%	5%	5%	1,400.00	700.00	Groceries, provisions, feed, fruits.
ST. THOMAS, ONT. Ideal Co-Operative Association, Limited .....	1	98	Shares \$1,475.00	—	1,532.10	2,175.21	3	—	13,803.81	—	5%	—	172.00	—	Groceries.
SYDNEY MINES, N.S. Co-Operative Association, Limited .....	6	331	Share \$16,608.03	3,000.00	18,805.05	13,291.64	17	7,397.25	114,180.78	x 3,190.38	5%	9½%	10,126.48	9,910.10	Groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, crockery, furniture.

NOTE.—Blanks indicate no information has been given thereon. The Broadview, Ottawa and St. Thomas figures were compiled by the editor from their balance sheets. The information as to other societies is supplied by the respective secretaries. x—Decrease.



# The Mail Bag

## LANGLEYISM

Editor, Guide:—The Hon. George Langley in the Mail Bag, of September 11, has treated Guide readers to a venomous volume of illconceived, satirical ridicule, aimed at your humble servant regarding a letter which appeared in the Saskatchewan section of August 28. To have attracted the attention of the Hon. George Langley is flattery to a man of my humble pretention, whether it caused an expression of his admiration or his ire. Being ire, I would not deign to attempt a reply except that continued silence may be misunderstood and patience cease to be a virtue, or that Western ethics appear to demand it. I must, however, apologize for my inability and limited vocabulary, which I find is entirely inadequate to express my contempt for such an astounding, brazen exhibition of gallery play on the part of my friendly foe. As he has declared there was nothing in my letter of worth or importance, nothing but "fitful ravings of a twisted genius," I conclude there must have been some ulterior purpose or reason for the Hon. George Langley taking up two or three columns of the Mail Bag in ridiculous criticism only possible by a miserable twisting and misrepresentation of the article in question. Was it an abominable pretext to advertise himself with his new prefix in the columns of The Guide, or a blustering fit caused by not seeing the Saskatchewan section filled with "rhapsodical" congratulations and eulogistic platitudes re his recent elevation? There was surely some purpose other than saying so much to answer nothing! One is reminded by his actions of a certain lordly gallinaceous bird of barn yard fame marching and counter marching with red appendix on a carefully poised head, with arched neck, spread tail, extended plumage, and locked wing, doing a proud strut with intermittent cluck and gobble as he does a sort of cake walk stunt in a "look at me now" attitude, promenading the edge of the muck pile which he dominates, apparently moved by no other purpose than to show himself in his brilliant plumage and an abnormal desire to exterminate the only bit of "Green" growth left in the yard. Let any individual utter a sound other than that of fear or acquiescence at the action of his lordship and he will immediately be considered a renegade and treated to a gobbling and pecking, strutting stunt, as his mightiness attempts to secure control of the yard for his own special purposes—outstanding characteristics of Langleyism! It holds full sway in the Saskatchewan government, the Legislature, Grain Growers' association, Grain Growers' Grain company, Grain Growers' Guide and various other places. All these promenade grounds being used by his lordship to whatever extent the opportunity of the hour affords, exercised and appropriated by him in the most adroit fashion, as he adjusts his prefix and other appendages to suit every passing breeze.

What a dignified criticism the Honorable Minister of the Crown offered. I suggest that readers examine again both the criticism and the criticized. One would think after the attainment of so much fame the Hon. George Langley would not hunt for such small game but would find ample opportunity on the floor of the Legislature to make such bullyragging attacks on his inferiors, or exercise his inflated imagination, and villanous mis-statements of his victim's position, and exhibit his skill in wielding in his own inimitable fashion the satirical weapon he has learned at the expense of the country to use on the innocent subject of his attack. In this case the Hon. George has spent his time in denying in toto statements which are admitted by most economic students and statesmen (and in which most of us could readily acquiesce), overlooking entirely the main thought of the article set forth as a Canadian problem, namely, that in spite of economic laws and established rules which places Saskatchewan rural life at a disadvantage in our Canadian entity; and in spite of our Empire citizenship obligations that the transportation and tariff question needed the special attention of Canadian statesmen. "That a grave and sacred obligation rests upon the shoulders of the Dominion government to enact such tariff adjustments as will

tend toward the establishment of equitable relative exchange values between the labor products of our artisans and the men who till the soil in the various portions of our vast Dominion and give such adequate transportation and storage facilities as will in some measure compensate Saskatchewan farmers in their "splendid isolation." The inadequate transportation and grain storage facilities with the consequent car shortage blockade and suffering caused the people, demands a new method of handling the output of the Western fields of wheat, oats, barley and flax and must receive the instant attention of Canadian statesmen, otherwise it will be difficult to avoid disaster upon disaster, because after all the effectiveness of our high ideals and purposes as a nation depends much on a proper adjustment of our internal social relationships." All of which the Hon. George misconstrues, denies and ridicules.

But my statement after all was little else than the same thing uttered on Sept. 19 by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "I bow to the will of the people who have rejected the remedies we proposed; but for the sake of the country if you will not give

supplies and to enhance the price of labor product of the artisan, which they exchange for farm products. They have found the farmers' nest, and as one gathereth eggs that are left, so over all the earth the city people demand access and right to plunder that nest, with reluctance leaving a nest egg, and no one for years moved a wing or opened the mouth or peeped. The cunning combinations of class organizers extract an unequal exchange between the labor product of the artisan and the farmer. Competitive strife is not capable of making a proper adjustment, co-operative methods must be introduced. The larger the proportion of city dwellers, the harder the farmers will have to work. The more luxurious city life becomes, the more penurious rural life will be.

Langley is now fawning at the feet of and doing obeisance stunts to city bosses, capitalists and trust mongers, attacking in furious fashion (because he thinks it will please) one who has helped to build up the farmers' organization and made possible the realization of his own hopes. This organization he has never failed to use to his own personal aggrandize-

inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination, that can at all times demand an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his victims, and to glorify himself." If "our leading men" would discuss leading questions like gentlemen and not take on the attitude of a buffoon it would not be necessary to answer such a one according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit.

F. W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Note.—As both Mr. Langley and Mr. Green have expressed their views quite clearly it does not seem that any good purpose can be served by continuing a purely personal controversy which does not tend towards the solution of the great problems before the organized farmers.—Ed.

## A PARTISAN PROTECTIONIST

Editor, Guide:—In my letter published in your issue of the 28th ulto. I notice that you have substituted the word "Scotland" for "Scottish." This is probably a printer's error which does not improve the sense of the sentence in which it appears. From the various letters which you have published in favor of free trade I am afraid I can hardly congratulate you on the support you have sustained on this policy. It strikes me forcibly that your correspondents are more anxious to abuse protection and those who support it than to prove the benefits to be derived from free trade and taxation of land and in addition, foreign competition. According to statistics which I have before me, taken from "Government Statistical Abstracts," the agricultural rent of the United Kingdom has fallen eleven million pounds sterling or 18 per cent. since 1886, and the rentals received by landlords rarely exceed 3 per cent., so that farms can be secured at moderate rents in free trade England at any time. I, therefore, wonder why your free trade advocates do not show the courage of their opinions by farming there instead of coming to a country like Canada where protection prevails no matter which party is in power. Of course the Liberal press and most of the party preach free trade and lower tariff when in opposition in order to win the vote of the free trader and socialist, but they practice protection when in office. As far as I remember, previous to the Dominion elections last year, Sir Wilfrid Laurier most emphatically stated in the House, that on no account would he make any further reductions in the tariff, with the exception of about 2½ per cent. in some farm implements and I doubt this reduction would have made any difference in the prices charged by the combines. Witness the result of the reduction of the duty on cement of 26 cents per barrel. The American manufacturers simply raised their prices. Judging by their past policy even if the Liberals were returned to power it would be just as futile to expect free trade from them as from the Conservatives.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bradwell Sask., Sept. 11.

Note.—We regret the error in Mr. Robertson's previous letter and are glad he has corrected it. It is quite evident that Mr. Robertson is not so much opposed to protection from the economic standpoint as from the party standpoint. We have no space for the discussion of the relative merits of the two parties. The organized farmers were as much opposed to protection under Laurier as under Borden. Both parties have played into the hands of the manufacturers. Reciprocity was a step in the right direction and received the farmers' support. If Mr. Robertson can show that protection as we have it in Canada is helping any western farmer we will be glad to see it.

Continued on Page 22



## SKIRTING THE QUESTION

Mrs. Schmidt: I wonder if these hobble skirts will ever go out?  
Mr. Schmidt: Not with me!

—London Sketch.

the West reciprocity, give them a substitute, give them a remedy. You cannot, must not leave the three Prairie Provinces in this state of discontent." Why such a statement if Langley is correct? Why desire tariff adjustment or reciprocity? If our animated bird had not been in such a hurry to exhibit his prefixed appendix to the interests, the farmers might not so readily have discovered his back parts.

Setting "country against town" for sooth! Since the first cities were built they have organized against the country. City dwellers are in the majority and rapidly the proportions are becoming more pronounced. Cities are large food consumers. Farmers are the laborers who produce it. Class organization exists in every city to secure cheap raw food

ment though little he ever did to promote its unity.

Take his "Mother" parable and "Green's" loss of 300 per year to maintain imperial unity. Of course this looks ridiculous dressed up in Langleyism. But what of a grey headed seer, who for years in childhood had been dangled on his mother's knees, in youth and young manhood receiving precious gifts at her hands, now when full grown and still enjoying an old mother's love and beneficence, he keeps jabbing her under the fifth rib with his satirical dagger, making fun of the dress (flag) which proclaims her nationality. This is Langleyism.

I submit he has a disease which has been described by a very eminent statesman as having its culmination, in the production of a "sophisticated rhetorician,

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## IS CANCER CURABLE OR PREVENTABLE?

We used to think that the word cancer was a death knell and that the person's fate was sealed who was acknowledged to have one of these insidious growths.

Partly because of this hopelessness the victim was and is still inclined to be silent until the agony can no longer be concealed. It seems, however, that this reluctance to acknowledge the existence of the disease is the cause of a very large percentage of the mortality from it, if we are to believe a writer in the current number of the Delineator.

This authority claims that by far the larger proportion of cancers are originally external growths, spreading eventually to different parts of the body and finally attacking some vital organ. This writer also claims that if taken in time they could in nearly every case be removed by surgery.

You are probably thinking, as I did when I got this far, about the scores of cases you have known where an operation has seemed merely to hasten the patient's death. She attributes this in the first place to the fact that a cancer patient will often see a lump growing on some part of the body for years before they consult a physician. But she also states that the way in which the modern operation is performed makes all the difference in the world. The old style of operation, which simply consisted in cutting out the core of the cancer, it is claimed, was more injurious than helpful, but the modern way is to treat with X-rays and chemicals until all the diseased cells in the locality of the growth are destroyed, which treatment effectually prevents the spreading of disease. Where the trouble is not deep seated it seems that X-ray treatment has been known to work a complete cure without the use of the knife.

Now whether or not this writer is correct in all her assertions there is this to be said in their favor: we all know that nothing is to be gained by delay; that a developed cancer is the most hopeless of afflictions. It is surely wiser then to face the worst at the outset, to confront the fact that the tiny lump on the breast, or the lip or the tongue, is probably cancerous and submit to an examination by a surgeon. It won't make it any less a cancer to pretend it does not exist and it may save your life to acknowledge the fact at once and have it treated before the disease has spread to some vital part of the body.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## LIKES OUR PAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you please forward me the booklet "How to Teach Truths to Children," for which I enclose 5 cents in stamps. I find your department in The Guide a great help, especially your bright healthy talks.

With every good wish

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

CELIA.

Thanks for your kind words of praise, but I know full well that the most pleasant feature of this page is the letters.—F.M.B.

## HAVE ORGANIZED A CLUB

Dear Madam:—The ladies of this district have formed "A Homemakers' Club." We would be grateful if any of the readers could give us any information regarding same.

In August 21 issue of The Grain Growers' Guide you stated that you had received a splendid letter relating to Women's Clubs. I should be pleased if the writer would forward me any particulars that would help us to make the club of some material benefit to each member. I have read that there are such clubs but do not know to whom I should write for particulars. We are in a well populated district, 40 miles from a railroad, all are interested in farm life and anything pertaining thereto.

F. M.

If you would write to S. E. Greenway, Director of Extension Work for the Saskatchewan University, he would likely be very glad to send you particulars concerning the work of the Homemakers' Clubs in Saskatchewan. Address your letter to Saskatoon.—F.M.B.

## A WELL WISHER

Dear Miss Beynon:—In reading your page I saw your offer of a booklet "How to Teach Children the Truth."

I am the mother of six and will be very glad to have such a useful booklet. My oldest is nearly ten years.

I think you are doing a good work in helping so many of us mothers.

Wishing you every success in your page.

C. B. R.

## ENJOYS FARM LIFE

Dear Madam:—As I am a subscriber of The Grain Growers' Guide I read with great pleasure the Country Homemakers and Sunshine, and I find many helpful hints. I am living on a farm and find that there is plenty of hard work to do and I enjoy it, for I feel this is my talent and that I am doing this for my Master.

We have three cows milking and I made in the month of July one hundred and thirty-one and a half pounds of butter from three cows. We keep a record of how much butter we make and sell and of how many eggs we gather and sell. We are harvesting now and I am alone doing my own work and looking after my baby. She is a year old the 5th of next month and she is a perfect little sunshine. She is trying to walk now and talk and is quite cute. She is quite a comfort for us both. We have only missed two nights sleep since she came. Does not sleep very much in the day time, but sleeps good at night.

I was reading your article in the Sunshine page of last Grain Growers' Guide

tion, or when the yeas and nays are called, in which case only paid up members can vote."

We attend the meetings, assist at the seed fair, picnic, concerts, etc., in fact, are practically responsible for the money to cover expenses of all these affairs held under the auspices of the G.G.A. There are special papers given at each meeting and not one has proved uninteresting to us. Occasionally there is held "Ladies' night," when we take charge. When petitions are the order of the day and the men busy, we help by collecting signatures. It is mainly due to us that the local branch is a success.

My husband is secretary, and, being single-handed on the farm, I assist him in his secretarial duties, otherwise he could not perform them.

Now, don't you think we are endeavoring to carry out the idea of a club and certainly helping the G.G.A. at large? On the prairie the interests of man and wife are so identical that there are few subjects which cannot be discussed at our meeting, and as for these subjects—why, there is the Sunshine page of The Guide, etc.

Ten miles from town it would be hard to form an organization without the men, for in summer many of us can only have the use of a horse after supper and in winter it is too cold to drive alone. We are only a small branch, but foresee great scope for general usefulness and social amelioration, besides the added interest between man and wife. If each district would form a branch along these lines

## THE WORD

To-day, whatever may annoy,  
The word for me is joy, just simple joy;  
The joy of life;  
The joy of children and of wife;  
The joy of bright blue skies;  
The joy of rain; the glad surprise  
Of twinkling stars that shine at night;  
The joy of winged things upon their flight;  
The joy of noon-day, and the tried  
True joyousness of eventide;  
The joy of labor and of mirth;  
The joy of air, and sea, and earth—  
The countless joys that ever flow from Him  
Whose vast beneficence doth dim  
The lustrous light of day,  
And lavish gifts divine upon our way.  
Whate'er there be of sorrow  
I'll put off till to-morrow,  
And when to-morrow comes, why then  
'Twill be to-day and joy again.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

and I was deeply touched. I agree with you that every expected mother should go out in company and get all God's pure air. I don't think that a mother like that should be ashamed of herself. I was out nearly all the time. Of course some certain classes of people talk about it. But I do not care about what they talk about me for I am not a bit ashamed of myself.

I was reading in your page a letter from one of the writers to your page about the saving devices of housekeeping. I think that if every one had a good range and a kitchen cabinet that those things save a good many steps. Well, I think I will draw to a close this time, wishing the editor and the other members of the Country Homemakers health and success and hoping to see this letter in print and that it will be a help to some one.

I will remain,

Yours sincerely,

APRIL JEWEL.

## WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS IN EARNEST

Dear Miss Beynon:—You ask for opinions re women's clubs. I take great interest in all things pertaining to prairie life, and thought you would like to hear how we women help on the G.G.A.

At the beginning of the season the following resolution was passed at our local G.G.A. meeting:—"That the wife, mother, daughter or sister of a member be accepted as an honorary member, with all privileges of voting, except when the rules or by-laws are under considera-

tion, or when the yeas and nays are called, in which case only paid up members can vote."

However, I am only speaking from a local point of view, and what is one man's meat is another man's poison (likewise woman's) and different districts may have different wants. It is certain there is need for something of this nature everywhere, for prairie life is hard and whilst we are struggling to make a competence life is passing and many of us will awake too late to the "might have beens." Pardon me if this is too long.

Yours truly,

VIOLET.

Here is an entirely new phase of the club work and an important one. I like the chummy atmosphere such a club would create among husbands and wives.

## TOY MAKING AT HOME

By Grace L. Brown

Teachers College, Columbia University.

All those grown-ups who can look back upon a childhood in which an attic and a woodshed supplied unlimited material to "make things," will recall the joy of the making, the hours spent in devising means to reach the desired end, and the pride in the crude product because it was all one's own handiwork. If the kite was too heavy to fly very well, or the doll's house too small for the doll, it did not matter seriously, as there was always the possibility of trying again and getting it just right the next time.

Children of all ages have loved this sort of work, and those of today are no exception. Give them materials, a few simple tools and a little sympathetic guidance, and they will surprise you with the number of playthings they are capable of making.

Both kindergartens and primary schools are coming more and more to use this constructive instinct of children by encouraging them to make playthings and toys both in school and at home. Many of the materials used are those which come into the home from various sources and are discarded, such as heavy tough wrapping paper, cardboard boxes, large and small; ribbon bolts, milk bottle tops, rucking frames, spools; small metal or wooden collar buttons, such as come in new shirts or from the laundry; wooden boxes, berry baskets, string, etc. Storekeepers are very willing to save these odds and ends when they know they will contribute to the children's pleasure. Aside from the above materials there are inexpensive household supplies which often just meet a need, such as clothespins, toothpicks, wooden skewers, brass paper fasteners, paper clips, paste and glue.

As for tools, children love to have their own, and with a little instruction soon learn to handle them in the right way, and take good care of them. A pair of medium size scissors, a small size nail hammer (not tack hammer) and a "back" saw with rather fine teeth, "cross cut," are the tools most used by children of from five to eight years of age. These few articles should be of good quality, for how can little unskilled hands accomplish anything with tools which would be practically useless even in the hands of a grown-up?

Boys and girls enjoy making many of the same things at this age, and, if they can work together, learn much from each other. So many interesting things can be made from the heavy brown wrapping paper. For one thing, the paper dolls can have a whole house full of furniture. Cut the paper into four-inch squares and oblongs 3x6 (or other sizes) for convenience in handling, then by folding here, cutting there and pasting where need be, any article of furniture can be made. Many of the forms may be very crude, but when arranged in a hat box for a house will quite satisfy the child for the time being. The box house may be made more convenient for use, as well as for putting away, if one side is cut from top to bottom at the corners. This will permit that side to lie flat on the floor, and will give easy access to the interior. In putting away, this side can be turned up into place and the cover will hold it securely. Windows may be cut and tissue paper curtains added, also a paper rug decorated with a border of all-over pattern done in crayon or paint.

Fascinating hats for the dolls and the children themselves can be made from this same tough paper. For a child's hat draw a circle about twenty inches in diameter and let the child cut it out, fold in quarters and then cut out one-quarter of the circle. Lap the straight edges eight or nine inches and paste securely; this gives a cone, the edge of which can be rolled up in any desired way for a brim. For a boy, a chicken feather slipped through two slits in the side of the crown, will serve as trimming, while the small girl can make a most attractive flower wreath by cutting three-inch circles from colored tissue paper, crushing each over the tip of a finger into a flower shape and with a long double thread and needle, string loosely and fasten around the crown. The doll's hat is made in the same way, in any desired size, and can be trimmed to suit the taste of the maker; strips of tissue paper will serve as ribbons, crushed bits of paper as flowers and small chicken feathers as plumes.

Large deep pasteboard boxes serve not only as doll's houses but can be converted into very realistic stores, by putting in counters and shelves of small boxes, and such make-believe merchandise as suggests itself to the young storekeeper.



**OFFICERS:**  
**Honorary President** Red Deer  
 James Bower  
**President:** Calgary  
 W. J. Tregillus  
**Secretary-Treasurer:** Calgary  
 E. J. Fream  
**Vice-Presidents:**  
 First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

#### WORK IN EDMONTON DISTRICT

It would not be amiss to draw attention to the energy displayed by the members of the U.F.A. in the Edmonton district. For some years now the district association there has recognized the necessity of having some place at the Edmonton Exhibition which could be recognized as headquarters for the U.F.A., and realizing that it is impossible to do anything with rented goods, they this year purchased a large tent which is now available not only for this purpose but for the picnics and other celebrations which will be held throughout the district. As quite a large sum of money was required to finance the undertaking those having charge of the enterprise decided to sell a lot of advertising to the merchants of Edmonton, and in this they were successful, so that the tent is now owned by the district association, and is paid for in full.

The members of the U.F.A. in the Edmonton district are fortunate in having an exhibition management who are very sympathetic, and who will do all they possibly can to assist them, and the result was displayed this year when one of the best sites on the grounds was placed at the disposal of the U.F.A. for the tent. The members of the district association kindly placed their tent at the disposal of the Central office of the U.F.A., The Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and as a result during the whole of the exhibition Messrs. T. L. Swift and W. J. Powell were on hand and did yeoman service, while for one day Mr. E. J. Fream also put in an appearance. These gentlemen all speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment they received from the exhibition management, and also of the very helpful and practical assistance rendered by the local officers of the U.F.A., more especially Messrs. Rice Sheppard and F. C. Clare. These two gentlemen placed themselves at the disposal of those in charge during the whole fair, and at all times were ready to assist in making the week's work at Edmonton a profitable one. They were always bringing someone to the tent and always helping to preach the gospel of co-operation to those who have not yet learnt the way. It would not be amiss to draw attention to the magnificent exhibition grounds at Edmonton and to their excellent appointments. It can safely be said that Edmonton has, without exception, the best equipped and laid out grounds in Western Canada, and from the way they are spending money and fitting up the buildings, etc., it will be a matter of only a short time till they are the best in the Dominion.

From Edmonton Messrs. Swift and Powell went to the Lethbridge exhibition and here again the management, more especially the capable secretary, Mr. McNicol, did everything possible to assist them, and when it was found that supplies committed to the tender care of the C.P.R. freight department at South Edmonton would not reach Lethbridge in time, Mr. McNicol kindly allowed the free use of a space in the main building. The Lethbridge Exhibition association have well appointed grounds patterned after those at Edmonton, which, when fully completed, will compare favorably with the best. The city of Lethbridge is also making a bid for recognition by means of its wide, well-paved streets, its street car system and also its luxuriant parks, the Galt Gardens particularly being ablaze with natural gas and abloom with the richest profusion of flowers.

Carlton union reports: "Our last monthly meeting was held on Saturday, August 31. Attendance was small on account of harvest. The members expressed pleasure on hearing that an officer from the Central office would visit the Carlton Union hall this fall. The question of dairy cows has been taken up with the live stock commis-

sioner of Alberta and orders placed for 17 cows.

The official circulars were discussed and the resolution from Tofield-Kingman union re flour mill was heartily approved of. The circular on cheaper money was partly read, but owing to the late hour it had to be held over to our next meeting.

One of our members is anxious to

know how the law stands re the size of lumber. For instance, a 2x4 inch is really only about 1 3/4 x 3 1/2 inches, and so on. In a thousand feet this makes a big difference. We would like to know if the lumber people can be compelled to charge only for the actual amount supplied.

J. J. PRICE,  
 Sec'y-Treas.

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## Official Circular No. 10, 1912

Gentlemen:—

From all the information which can be secured it would appear that the real difficulty which has to be faced, in the matter of securing cheaper money, is that of an effective method of handling the business. Comparing our customs with those of other countries it is found:—

First, in the old countries a system of agricultural co-operation, whereby credit banks can be organized, has been devised and this system is apparently working satisfactorily.

Second, in the newer countries the business is apparently handled by means of state banks, and again the result is a reduction in the cost of loans.

Either of these systems would work, but what are we going to do to secure them? At present the only move which has been made is that of government loans to farmers. Is this feasible? Please bear in mind that I am not trying to knock this scheme but rather to present thoughts to you which will enable you to thoroughly discuss the question and arrive at a good working basis.

With our present system of government, and the consequent rewarding of duty, done by gifts of office, is it advisable to entrust to any government such a powerful weapon as the establishment of a loan bureau would undoubtedly be?

Today we are informed that home-stead inspectors, road inspectors and all other kinds of inspectors and commissioners are appointed, and that apparently the main part of their duties consist in seeing that the man who cannot help himself is properly lined up to keep the existing government in power. Then there is the oft repeated remark that money is always plentiful for road work, telephone construction, etc., about election time, even when everything has been neglected for years previous. While such conditions exist, would it be wise to entrust to any body of men, who, by virtue of their office represent the government of the day for the time being, with such a weapon as a government loan bureau must be? Think what it means and what could happen under present conditions. It may be that our only chance for relief is through the government, but if so, should we not be thoroughly safeguarded first of all by seeing that we have upon the statute books all the powers which Direct Legislation would confer upon the people.

#### Have Provinces Power?

As we are situated at present it would appear that in the matter of establishing state banks we are completely at the mercy of the Dominion government, for it is a generally accepted statement that the control of banks and the right to establish banks lies entirely with the Dominion. The provinces apparently have no jurisdiction in the matter, and yet if it was possible to do so, does it not seem that this would be the easiest way to handle the difficulty.

It is true that some may say the Dominion has power to establish such a bank, but what do we find there? It looks as though the control of all financial matters has passed into the hands of a few, and that if such a pro-

posal was entertained by the Dominion government that the men who hold the purse-strings would immediately see to it that there was a very embarrassing shortage.

All the talk about loans so far has been on the basis of loans on first mortgage extending over a series of years, and of course this business is not touched by the banks as at present constituted. They prefer the short term loan, four months at the outside, with the interest deducted at the start, instead of being collected when the loan is repaid. The question is often asked, whose money is it that is loaned by the bank, and it seems that the answer must be that it belongs to the borrower's neighbor. The way it generally works out is that when a branch bank is established in a district the settlers around there immediately open accounts, in the majority of instances depositing to current account. While no depositor may have a large credit balance, still many small amounts soon make one large sum, and then when some farmer goes before the manager and gives his statement of assets and liabilities so as to try and secure a loan of \$500.00, if he can pass the standard which has been set and the loan is approved, he secures an advance which is only part of the money already on deposit in that bank.

#### Banks and the Farmer

We have always been given to boast of our unexcelled banking system, but of what use is it in securing capital and credit for farmers? Surely the business of farming is therefore considerably handicapped by the difficulty experienced in financing, and as far as being a means of assisting farmers is concerned it must be ranked as a failure. Except indirectly in the assistance given to railroads, to general industry and commerce generally, the farmers owe very little to the bankers, for the farmers have paid dearly for the little accommodation they have received. That more money is needed both for current expenses and permanent improvement, is apparent to all; the want of suitable buildings, the lack of stock or the inferior quality of same has often been remarked upon, and the reason must be that our present banking institutions have been organized to take care of commercial and industrial concerns, but are not equipped for handling the farmers' business.

The reason for this is apparent. The average merchant does not lay in a large supply of any kind of stock, he arranges his business to turn over his stock as often and as rapidly as possible, and therefore the short line of credit can be handled, but with the farmer there are very few of his lines which will materialize in less than one or two years, while the cattle business even takes longer, and this difference is fundamental.

Then again there is the security offered. The merchant or business man offers as his basis for credit a line of goods that does not fluctuate, to any great extent, in value. He also presents a statement which, if not correct, gives the bankers an opportunity to proceed against him for fraud.

The farmer may wish to borrow for the purpose of purchasing stock or

making improvements upon his land. This is something which will grow in value and to a large extent depends entirely upon the skill of the farmer and the conditions surrounding him. The banker cannot watch such conditions, and the result is that the farmer does not get his line of credit.

Just to give an instance of what is happening in the matter of securities held by a bank, it is stated that one bank has borrowed funds amounting to \$150,000,000, and of this large sum at least \$75,000,000 is payable on demand, while practically all could be withdrawn in a month. The paid up capital of this bank is about \$15,000,000, so it is easily to be seen that the other fellow's money is being advanced.

#### Difficulties Met Elsewhere

These are a few of the difficulties which have been encountered. How can they be met? Fortunately for us these same conditions have been encountered in other countries, and we should be in a position to profit by experience.

What the other parts of the Empire have done was the subject of a former circular, and the impression to be created therefrom is that the system of state banks established there is successful.

In the older world the development has been more along the lines of co-operative banks, and to Germany belongs the credit of working out a practical system whereby credit and capital can be given to the farmer. Land banks were established the latter part of the eighteenth century, but the type that has been accepted as best meeting the needs of the farmer and small artisan is a system of co-operative loan society, substituting self-reliance and self-help for state aid.

The first society consisted of ten members, all poor men, but the movement flourished marvellously for the most part in towns and among the poorer artisans.

In 1864 Herr Raffeissin founded the first society bearing his name, and from that start the movement has grown until there are now nearly 18,000 co-operative banks disbursing in loans of various kinds to agriculture and small industries the large sum of \$1,150,000,000, and this without the loss of a single dollar. The object in view when the first bank was established was that of placing within the grasp of the farmer the facilities to enable him to help himself, improve his equipment, increase his acreage and the productivity of his land and stock.

Concluded Next Week

#### FARMING FOR PROFIT

Every farmer can increase his income by increasing his knowledge of farming. Agricultural science has advanced with tremendous strides in the last few years. What is known as "Dry Farming" is now regarded as one of the greatest discoveries. In Western Canada this subject is of the deepest interest to every farmer. The World's Dry Farming Congress meets in Lethbridge this month. Farmers should equip themselves to use all the useful information. We have secured the best book on the subject, "Dry Farming" by Dr. Wm. Macdonald deals with every phase of the dry farming question and it is a mine of information for any farmer who desires to increase his knowledge of his business. Sent to any address postpaid by return mail for \$1.30.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
 GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.



## Trial Market in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—The "Grower to Consumer Farm Products Show," which opened today, although an experiment in Western Canada, was a huge success from the very start. Hundreds of eager buyers thronged the Industrial Bureau Convention hall—the old C.N.R. depot, but renovated and brightened up with paint so that one would never recognize it—and enjoyed the novel experience of buying all sorts of splendid farm products fresh from the farm. The prices were moderate, being considerably below current retail prices in many lines. While where the same figures ruled, the quality was higher and the condition better than consumers have hitherto been able to obtain.

"Just what we needed," and "Why have we not started a market in Winnipeg before?" were typical phrases often heard as one walked up and down between the attractive looking tables and booths piled high with the choicest products of the surrounding districts. Many Easterners were reminded of the markets they were familiar with in other cities. Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Ottawa, and almost every important city in Ontario has its market, either on certain days in the week or it may be every week-day the year round. This latter is the case in Hamilton, the large open market square being each day a meeting place for consumer and producer. Farmers think it so important to get there in good time to get standing room that in the early hours of the morning summer and winter they drive in from every direction. The citizens are just as appreciative, and in this way are able to buy everything in season at moderate prices.

Winnipeg's market experiment so far exceeded expectations that without doubt a permanent market will be established as soon as proper arrangements can be made. The success was due in large measure to the active support of various women's organizations, and their promise to come themselves and see that at least a thousand other women attended the market on one or other of the three days it was to be held.

The spectacle on the opening day was not without its humorous side. A market being a novelty in Winnipeg, market baskets were also an unknown article. In lieu of them, therefore, the women had to bring whatever they could find, and several fashionably dressed ladies could be seen laughingly making their way from booth to booth, bearing a fancy work basket, large shopping bag, fruit basket, or anything in fact but the market basket so familiar where markets are a regular feature of the city housewife's program.

### Prof. Bedford's Tribute

Among those who visited the sample market at the Industrial Bureau this morning was Professor S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture, who expressed himself as follows after seeing the garden products and farm produce there:—

"This display by farmers and market gardeners of their products at the Industrial Bureau perhaps could not be duplicated on the American continent. The immense and solid heads of cabbage, the large white crisp celery, the perfectly formed and well ripened tomatoes are very noticeable. The corn, pumpkins, squash, etc., are also very much in evidence; as for the potatoes, swedes, turnips and other field vegetables they are remarkable for their size and quality, and from this display it is quite evident that there is no reason why the citizens of Winnipeg should be deprived of a full supply of excellent vegetables at a reasonable figure,

supplied direct from the producer to the consumer.

"There are some splendid samples of Ailsa Craig onions. These have been quite recently introduced to the province. The department of agriculture with which I am connected are most anxious that the farmer and market gardener should be brought in more

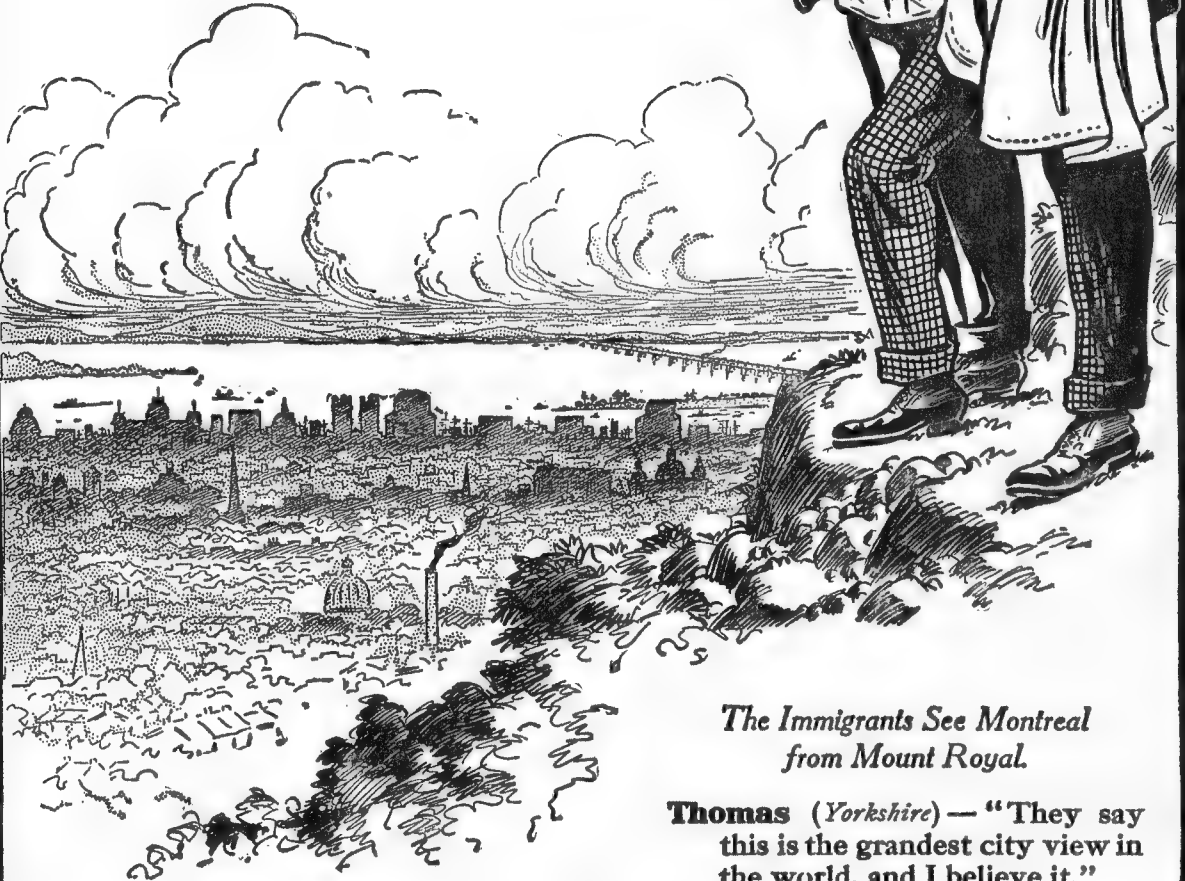
direct contact with the consumer, and I believe as the result of this display of garden and farm products that a permanent sample market will be established.

### Similar Markets

"During a recent visit in Ontario I noticed similar markets at the follow-

ing places, namely, Quebec City, where they have two to three very similar markets; Montreal, City of Kingston, and City of Toronto, all of which have very successful vegetable markets, but in none of these places did I see the products of as high quality as those from the districts surrounding Winnipeg."

# MEERSCHAUM SMOKING TOBACCO



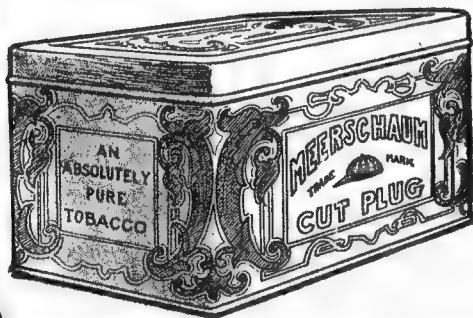
*The Immigrants See Montreal  
from Mount Royal.*

**Thomas (Yorkshire)**— "They say this is the grandest city view in the world, and I believe it."

**Andrew (Fifeshire)**— "I'm no so sure o'that, though I must admit it's bonny."

**Thomas**— "See yon big concrete factory? It's where they put up this 'Meerschaum' we're smoking."

**Andrew**— "Well, we're in the right place Tammas. We'll no run short o' 'Meerschaum.' It's an absolutely pure Smoking Tobacco."





# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## F. W. GREEN AT FORT WILLIAM

I have just returned from a trip to Fort William, where I attended the sitting of the Grain Commission to hear the case as submitted by C. B. Watts for reduction of terminal rates at the head of the lakes. I stayed off on the way down and spent a few hours on the floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange trying to more clearly understand the intricacies of the grain trading problem. I visited also the chief grain inspector's office, looking at samples of new grain and methods of keeping samples and settling disputes. D. D. Campbell, also our genial shipper's agent, was ready with answers to a multitude of questions regarding flax, screenings, dockages, etc. We also visited the Grain Growers' Grain company offices, where great preparations and improvements were being made to handle more effectively than ever the great rush of grain expected. I also called on Mr. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, and he decided to go with me to Fort William. On my return trip I stayed two more days in Winnipeg, practically repeating the operations.

At Fort William I gained much information visiting the terminal elevators and yards, shipping and grain drying facilities. The Armour company dryer, which was brought over by the Grain Commission, has handled, we were told, some 2,500,000 bushels. This was done at a charge of approximately 6 cents per bushel. Some 1,275 cars of heated grain were in the yards at one time awaiting treatment at the various grain hospital departments. Owing to inadequate facilities of that nature much grain got into worse condition before it could be unloaded, than it would have been if it could have been got to such houses at once on arrival, practically the prophesies I made re losses to Saskatchewan before the committee of the House at Ottawa last spring, are quite clearly demonstrated in fulfillment.

The Grain Commission, terminal elevators and inspection departments have surely had their hands full. Complaints for lost cars and cars gone off grade since inspection at Winnipeg, were continually pouring in. Railway yards were plugged up with cars of damaged grain and the whole vicinity stank like forty breweries. In the elevators handling grain that had been heated, and grain that was heating, sent up a dust fit to choke a crocodile. Inspectors are at their wits' end to know how to classify the stuff. Something over 500 various grades being in use and not enough then to give proper divisions. This they said made impossible binning all grades in each elevator. This seemed to set inspectors, railway men, terminal elevator men, commission men and dealers all damning at once and gave one the impression of a lake of fire and brimstone whose smoke ascended for ever.

"Look here," said one foreman to me. "Some of the grades of 1 Northern:

No. 1 northern, No. 1 rejected for smut.

No. 1 northern, No. 2 rejected for smut.

No. 1 northern, No. 3 rejected for smut.

No. 1 smutty, rejected for wild oats.

No. 1 smutty, rejected for rag weed.

No. 1 smutty, rejected for weed seeds.

No. 1 tough, rejected for wild oats.

No. 1 damp, rejected for rag weed.

No. 1 wet, rejected for seeds.

No. 1 tough, smutty.

No. 1 damp, smutty.

No. 1 wet, smutty.

No. 1 heated.

No. 1 heating.

No. 1 heated, condemned, dried.

No. 1 rejected, heated, dried.

No. 1 rejected for wild oats.

No. 1 rejected for rag weed.

No. 1 rejected for seeds.

"There are several more," he said. "And this all on down through No. 2 northern, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, with wheat, flax, oats and barley. By heavens, man,"

he said, as he took off his hat, wiped his forehead and commenced cussing. I stopped him by laying my hand on his shoulder and asking him how about the poor beggar of a farmer who had worked two years to produce that stuff and had not one cent to pay yet for his labor. "Well, damn him," he said. "He should not have sent it down here wet and mixed up like this. Why don't they have internal storage and hospitals up there. In one of these houses 40,000 bushels we did take in has gone bad in spite of our efforts to save it." There was no use to argue when the man was in such a fume, so I went over to the inspection department at Fort William.

At the inspection department I found rows of boxes containing samples of all cars subjected to changed grading or dockage or which for any reason there was likely to be any question about. Likewise samples of all cargoes shipped in the boats. Having a few car numbers about which several of our members were dissatisfied, I called for them and the inspectors went over them with me and showed me exactly how cars arrived and how the whole work was done and records kept. From there I went to the Commissioner's offices. C. B. Watts laid several resolutions before the Grain Commission. One was designed to punish inspectors when cars arrived in Ontario not up to grading standards called for by certificate. Prof. Magill looked at him over the top of his specks in a manner which arrested the attention of us all. "Now," he said, "think of those men, not many of them get over \$65.00 per month. They are out all hours night and day, Sunday and Monday, rain or shine, sampling cars. If they stay with the job a number of years their salary may be raised. Even good, careful inspectors get eye weary, a sort of eye tired, working at this work several hours at a time, and if he makes the slightest error you want to send him to the penitentiary. How many men do you think we could get to stay here with such a thing hanging over them. We cannot pay men the salary worthy of the work they do, and men of the calibre wanted here of that skill and integrity can get far more in these times elsewhere, and we find a very grave difficulty in securing and keeping a sufficient number of this class of men. We have not got a perfect breed of men yet for this service and it is a question if the millers can produce them." Mr. Watts winced, looked at Mr. McKenzie and suggested he had better send down a bunch of farmers to do it. Mr. McKenzie replied that farmers did not pretend to have reached a stage of perfection either as yet.

Well, the sitting re reduction of terminal elevator rates. Present, three commissioners, C. B. Watts, R. McKenzie, Green, Mr. Lanigan, C.P.R. traffic manager, with two lawyers; S. B. Serle, manager Pevey interests, Minneapolis, and some dozen or so grain magnates. I wish I had time and space to reproduce the arguments and statements submitted. But in the hotel corridors, on the trains, in Winnipeg, everywhere, the wet weather, its result on the threshing and general grain marketing conditions were the current topic of conversation. Farmers, they said, will thresh too soon, will ship wet grain. A great blockade is sure to result. Millions of bushels of grain were being inspected last year at this time, where only thousands are going through this year, showing a later harvest this year than last. Everywhere people are looking westward to Saskatchewan. Wake up, farmers! Wake up! Grain Growers' associations, get posted on conditions, study the Grain Act, prepare to meet the inevitable. Take care of your crop. Enforce fair play at shipping point. Keep samples of cars, weigh your grain. Hold meetings, keep posted, appoint a lookout committee to secure reliable data as to exactly what takes place at your shipping point. Don't guess, know things. Be fair with each other. See that you get your rights and keep us posted how you are fixed.

FRED W. GREEN.

## The Gospel of Efficiency --- How it is Preached to and Practised by Canadians

Fifteen years ago the word "efficiency" held the same place in the dictionary that it does to-day, but in the popular mind it was a somewhat ordinary word used for describing the attributes of a certain engine, tool or perhaps a remedy of some kind—all inanimate things.

At that time the watchwords of the ambitious Canadian were "Initiative" and "Hustle," and these he whipped himself into superlative effort with, until he found that he was fast losing the ability to keep himself up to "concert pitch"—he no longer responded to the whip—something serious had happened—

Truth was he had lost his efficiency.

Thus did the word Efficiency assume a new and great import among men and women alike, for without it we can have neither initiative, hustle or ability to keep pace with the business and social requirements of the twentieth century.

How to obtain and maintain the highest degree of Efficiency is partly the purpose of this article.

The great study with us now should be how to keep well and efficient while we are about, rather than how to get well and efficient after we are ill—as a matter of fact, in this connection, those of us who consider ourselves well and strong are not consistently more than fifty per cent. efficient.

We may be able to get about and do our daily tasks with more or less satisfaction to ourselves, and without undue exhaustion, but that is not by any means one hundred per cent. of efficiency.

If our brains are clear, our intellects bright, and our condition such as to put enthusiasm and "ginger" as well as clear judgment into our work, we have a tremendous advantage over those who are half the time depressed, blue, and all the time nervously fearful that their judgment may be wrong—who lack the confidence that comes with perfect efficiency, and makes so much for success.

But most of us are in the latter class, if we analyze our feeling, and for a very good reason.

Nature is constantly demanding one thing of us which, under our present mode of living and eating, it is impossible for us to give—that is, a constant care of our diet, and enough consistent physical work or exercise to eliminate all waste from the system.

Nature has constructed us for a certain physical "speed," as it were. If you construct an engine for a certain speed, and then attempt to run it at a quarter of that speed, it clogs up and gets "wheezy at the joints" and needs frequent attention and assistance to operate satisfactorily—just so with the human body.

If our work is mostly mental, or confining, as it is in almost every instance, and our physical body runs at quarter speed or less, our systems cannot throw off the waste except according to our activity, and the clogging process immediately sets in.

This waste accumulates in the colon (lower intestine), and is more serious in its effect than is immediately apparent, because it is intensely poisonous, and the blood, circulating through the colon, absorbs these poisons, circulating them through the system and lowering our vitality generally.

That's the reason that biliousness and its kindred complaints make us ill "all over." It is also the reason that this waste, if permitted to remain a little too long, gives the destructive germs which are always present in the blood a chance to gain the upper hand, and we are not alone inefficient, but really ill—seriously sometimes if there is a local weakness.

Accumulated waste, for instance, is the direct, immediate and specific cause of Appendicitis.

Now there have been many preachers of the Gospel of Efficiency, among them men high up in the literary, commercial and professional world, who have tried

to teach us to conserve our energies by relaxation, avoidance of worry, habitual cheerfulness, etc., but this is useless advice when the seat of the trouble is physical first and mental afterwards.

There have also been many practical men, such as physicians, physical culturists, dietitians, osteopaths, etc., who have done something towards actually removing this waste from the colon, at least for a time.

It remained for a new, rational and perfectly natural process, however, to finally and satisfactorily solve the problem of how to thoroughly eliminate this waste from the colon without strain or unnatural forcing—to keep it sweet and clean and healthy and keep us correspondingly bright and efficient—clearing the blood of the poisons which made it, and us, sluggish and dull-spirited, and making our entire organism work and act as nature intended it should.

That process is internal bathing with warm water—and it, by the way, now has the unqualified and enthusiastic endorsements of the most enlightened physicians, physical culturists, osteopaths, etc., who have tried it and seen its results.

Heretofore it has been our habit, when we have found, through disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms, that this waste was getting much the better of us, to repair to the drug-shop and obtain relief through drugging.

This is partly effectual, but there are several vital reasons why it should not be our practice as compared with internal bathing.

Drugs force nature instead of assisting her—internal bathing assists nature and is just as simple and natural as washing one's hands.

Drugs, being taken through the stomach, sap the vitality of other functions before they reach the colon which is not called for—internal bathing washes out the colon and reaches nothing else.

To keep the colon consistently clean drugs must be persisted in, and to be effective the doses must be increased—internal bathing is a consistent treatment, and need never be altered in any way to be continuously effective.

No less an authority than Professor Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

It is rather remarkable to find, at what would seem so comparatively late a day, so great an improvement on the old methods of internal bathing, for in a crude way it has, of course, been practised for years.

It is probably no more surprising, however, than the tendency on the part of the Medical Profession to depart further and further from the custom of using drugs, and accomplish the same and better results by more natural means, causing less strain on the system and leaving no evil after-effects.

Doubtless you, as well as all Canadian men and women, are interested in knowing all that may be learned about Efficiency—about keeping up to "concert pitch," and always feeling bright and confident.

This improved system of internal bathing is naturally a rather difficult subject to write about in detail, but there is a Physician who has made this his life's study and work. He has written an extremely interesting book on the subject, called "Why Man of To-day is Only 50% Efficient," which he will send without cost to anyone addressing Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., at Room, 742, 280 College street, Toronto, Ontario, and mentioning that he has read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

It is surprising how little is known by the average person about this subject, which has so great a bearing on the general health and efficiency.

My personal experience and my observation make me very enthusiastic on internal bathing, for I have seen its results in sickness as well as in health, and I firmly believe that everybody owes it to himself, if only for the information available, to read this little book by an authority on the subject.—Advertiserment.



## FARMERS' CREDIT IN U.S.

Paris, Sept. 21.—Sweeping recommendations for legislation, designed to help the development of agriculture in the United States are contained in an elaborate report forwarded to Washington by the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, who has completed an exhaustive investigation of the systems of agricultural credit facilities which are now in operation in Europe. The ambassador wrote the document after receiving reports from several American diplomatic representatives in Europe and conferring with others.

Ambassador Herrick has been assisted by a commission which reached here from the United States in July.

## Adopt German System

The ambassador's report recommends the adoption by the United States of the Reiffessen system of agriculture co-operative credit societies. This system has been particularly successful in Germany where its operation represents half the business of the commercial banks. It includes organizations composed of small co-operative societies whereby farmers are able to borrow money for a short time on their collective guarantees. These societies have become the nucleus of a series of central co-operative banks.

The report also recommends that persons interested in the welfare of the farmer should form a general committee to direct, in a proper way, a movement for the loaning of money to farmers for a longer period at lower rates than they now obtain. The report urges the president to place the matter before the people and suggests the holding of state conventions to be followed by a national convention at which a permanent committee should be appointed.

## Uniform State Laws Needed

In this way the people would gradually become educated to realize the necessity of adopting uniform state laws, authorizing the establishment of new banking credit institutions whose sole purpose would be to loan money to farmers under conditions which would permit the complete wiping out of the loan through the payment of interest over a long period. This is the essence of the European system.

These credit banks would be complementary to the co-operative loan societies which the ambassador favors as a first step in the financial relief of farmers. As in the case of the co-operative society these new loan institutions in the various states would necessitate the establishment of credit banks in the large commercial centres. These central banks could handle the securities of the state loan institutions and sell them in the international market. Such banks have a better prestige if possessed of a federal charter, and the report recommends the enactment of legislation to that effect.

## DOUBTS ABOUT "THE EMERGENCY"

Grave doubts are being cast by certain British publicists and journalists as to the existence of a naval "emergency." The editor of the Economist, an acknowledged authority, points out that a similar panic was created in 1909 by Mr. McKenna. He declared that Germany would have 20 Dreadnoughts in 1912. As a matter of fact, Germany will not have that many Dreadnoughts until some time next year.

The editor of the Economist thinks Mr. Churchill's scare has about as much real foundation. He points out that Mr. Churchill declared in his first naval speech in the House that in 1914 Germany would have 29 big ships against Great Britain's 33. Many people accepted this statement and it has since been widely used. But three days later, Mr. Churchill gave revised figures which showed that the real proportion would be 29 to 41. If these revised figures are true, and the Economist accepts them, then why this scare? Surely a margin of 12 Dreadnoughts and 28 battleships is sufficient for the next two years!

The Economist also points out that an official return of the Admiralty issued in June gives Great Britain 55 battleships, of 868,000 tons, as against Germany's 33 battleships, of 482,000! Not much sign of an emergency in those figures.

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, who have the largest fence plant in Canada, market their entire product direct to the farmer. Our policy eliminates travelling salesmen's expenses; we keep no open accounts with anyone, we pay no commissions to agents, and our prices are not dominated by the fence combine. THE FARMER gets the benefit of this enormous saving in the price. There is no middleman provided for in our prices. When we first made our prices known to the farmer, he appeared to look on our plan with suspicion as he could not understand how we could sell a good fence at such a low price; he, basing his comparison on the prices which the fence combine had been compelling him to pay. The enormous growth of our business from the smallest to the largest plant in Canada in three years proves that we have not only the lowest price, but the best fence made in Canada today. Agents resent our direct from manufacturer to farmer policy, and attack the quality of Royal fence, endeavoring to induce you to purchase from him a fence on which he can make a commission. We have but one price to everyone no matter how large the order, an order for a 20-rod bale will receive the same careful prompt attention that larger orders receive. The following is our Guarantee:—

"If you find for any reason that the fence received by you is not of the best hard steel wire, full government gauge No. 9, the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it and we will pay charges both ways and refund every cent of your money."

Our stock is all bright and fresh, stored in enormous warehouses, and we ship all orders the same day they are received, no matter how large.

5-40-0—Has 5 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Price per rod	17c	8-48—Has 8 line wires, 48-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod	27c	No. 9, filling No. 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod	35c
6-40-0—Has 6 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod	19c	9-48-0—Has 9 line wires, 48-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod	27c	Staples, Galvanized, 1 1/4 in. per box 50 lbs.	\$1.40
7-40-0—Has 7 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Price per rod	21c	9-48—Same as 9-48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod	29c	Brace Wire (soft), 25 lb. coil. Each	75c
8-34—Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8. Price per rod	25c	10-50—10 line wires, 50-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod	31c	Barbed Wire, galvanized (two point), 80 rod spools. Each	\$2.00
8-40—Has 8 line wires, 40-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod	26c	11-54—Has 11 line wires, 54 inches high, 12 stays to the rod; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod	35c	Stretcher—An all iron stretcher, top and bottom draw, very heavy chain. Extra single wire stretcher and splicer, freight paid with fence orders only	\$7.50
7-48-0—Has 7 line wires, 48-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod	22c	15-50-P—Stock and poultry fence. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod; top and bottom		Farm Gate, made of 1 1/2 tubing, filled with all No. 9 wire, 12x48. Each	\$4.00

The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat lines not included) south of North Bay, in Old Ontario. We do not prepay freight on gates, stretchers, barb wire, brace wire or staples except when ordered shipped with fence.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the Northwest may deduct 2c per rod from the above prices of fence, 25c from the gates, stretcher and barb wire, 10c from the brace wire, and 15c from the staples, customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying your freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your local dealer or agent will ask you.

REMIT CASH WITH YOUR ORDER BY REGISTERED LETTER, POST OFFICE OR EXPRESS ORDER.

The Sarnia Fence Company Limited - Sarnia, Ont.

In 1909, Mr. McKenna's war scare was much criticized by Mr. Churchill. He was an anti-naval expansionist at that time, and actually wrote a book against it. Now, on equally unreliable figures, he is attempting to answer his own arguments. Looks ridiculous, doesn't it?

I shall not go so far as to say that there is no emergency, but I confess that up to date I am not convinced that it exists. If Great Britain is determined on peace, there is plenty of time to call an international conference on the advisability of reducing armaments. If such a conference were called and were barren of results, then Canada might seriously consider that her aid was necessary.

In the meantime, let us bear in mind the Economist's conclusion: "We see no reason why wealthy taxpayers should allow themselves to be fleeced for the sake of an unnecessary and provocative program of shipbuilding."—Canadian Courier (Toronto).

## USING HIS EYES

In his daily half-hour confidential talk with his boy an ambitious father tried to give some advice.

"Be observing, my son," said the father on one occasion. "Cultivate the habit of seeing and you will be a successful man. Study things and remember them. Don't go through the

world blindly. Learn to use your eyes. Boys who are observant know a great deal more than those who are not."

Willie listened in silence. Several days later, when the entire family, consisting of his mother, aunt and uncle, were present, his father said:

"Well, Willie, have you kept using your eyes as I advised you to do?"

Willie nodded, and after a moment's hesitation said:

"I have seen a few things about the house. Uncle Jim's got a bottle of hair dye hid under his bed. Aunt Jennie's got an extra set of teeth in her dresser, ma's got some curls in her hat, and pa's got a pack of cards and a box of dice behind the bookcase."



# CANADIAN AND U. S. FREIGHT RATES COMPARED

The Guide is indebted to C. E. McQuaid, of Regina, general sales agent of the Canada West Coal company, for some very interesting comparisons between the freight rates charged by American and Canadian railways in the shipment of coal from the mine to various points of distribution. Mr. McQuaid is very familiar with the relation between the freight rates on coal in both the United States and Canada and the cost to the consumer. Before becoming associated with the Canada West Coal Co. he was for years the arbitrator between the big shippers and the retail merchants in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and his official duties were largely concerned with freight readjustments.

A long list of typical freight rates in operation in the United States is submitted by Mr. McQuaid. In general, the Canadian railways charge twice the rates which American railways do for shipping coal the same distances. In many instances the Canadian rates are nearer four times as heavy. For instance, from the New River mine, West Virginia, to the lake ports, an average distance of 490 miles, the freight charges are \$1.12 per ton, while from the Taber mine, Alberta, to Brandon, a distance of exactly 600 miles, the C.P.R. freight is \$4.05 a ton. From Taber to Winnipeg, 733 miles, the freight rate per ton is \$4.45. From the Lethbridge coal mines to Winnipeg, a distance of 768 miles, the freight rate is \$4.60 a ton.

Compared with these figures, the American railway rates look exceedingly moderate, although the consumers across the border are complaining of high freight rates as one important factor in the rising cost of living. From Hoeking Valley mine, Ohio district, to St. Paul and Minneapolis, a distance of 205 miles, the freight is only 85 cents

## THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

We have the following letter from P. Peters, Waldeck, Sask.—“I am enclosing one dollar (\$1.00) for which I wish you would send me a Threshers' Account Book. We got one from you last fall and it proved very satisfactory.”

That is what they all say who use our Threshers' Account Book. We have already sent out a hundred copies to threshermen all over the West and still have a good supply on hand. Any thresherman who wishes to keep his accounts up to date and to know how he stands every night should have a copy of our Threshers' Account Book. It is complete in every way and gives duplicate accounts which may be handed to the farmer the minute the last sheaf has passed through the separator. The Threshers' Account Book will be sent to any address by return mail, post paid, for one dollar (\$1.00).

BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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# YOU NEED THIS WARM OVERCOAT

And you can get it for half of what it would cost you from your local tailor. It is made in England, especially for the Canadian climate. The material is heavy, close-woven woollen cloth. It is almost wearproof.

Your local tailor could not possibly make you a coat like it for less than \$35, yet we will deliver it to you—duty and carriage charges paid—right to your door for \$16.75.

This is the reason why: We buy our materials wholesale, direct from the mills. Your local tailor buys in single overcoat or suit lengths. When you buy from us, you save the four middlemen's profits that come out of the cloth before it gets to your local tailor.

## You Can Prove the Value of Catesby Overcoatings for Yourself by Making this Test:

Send to our nearest Canadian office for a package containing 72 samples of overcoatings and suitings. When you get them, pick out the cloth you like best, take it to your local tailor, and ask him what he will charge to make you an overcoat or a suit of that quality of material. When he quotes his price, compare it with the price in the Catesby catalogue. We are satisfied to abide by the result. That's fair, isn't it? So send for the patterns to-day.

Remember, we ship your overcoat or suit five days after your order gets to us in London, and the Catalogue price includes payment of all duty and carriage charges by us. Write for the samples to-day, while the thought is in your mind. Address our nearest Canadian office.

# CATESBYS

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a ton. From Fairmount, West Virginia, the freight to the lake ports, 240 miles, is 96½ cents; from Thacker, West Virginia, 380 miles, 97 cents; from Island Creek, 448 miles, also 97 cents. From Southern Illinois districts to Minneapolis and St. Paul, 700 miles, the rate is \$2.00 a ton.

Mr. McQuaid contends that the very much heavier freight charges on the Canadian consuming public have much to do with the comparatively high price of coal, which is a burden especially felt in the rigorous winters of Western Canada.

## TAXES IN NEW ZEALAND

Auckland, June 20.

People do not realize the great amount paid by the working man of New Zealand in indirect taxes. An interesting statement in regard to these amounts was given by Mr. Arthur Withy, a witness who came before the Cost of Living Commission today.

“The New Zealand working man,” said the witness, “lives in a house built of timber taxed 2s to 4s per 100 super feet, doors taxed 20 per cent., cement taxed 2s per cwt., tanks taxed 2s 6d per 100 gallons, lead piping taxed 3s 6d per cwt., paints taxed 2s 6d to 5s per cwt., varnish taxed 2s per gallon, and roofed with corrugated iron taxed 2s per cwt.”

“He jumps out of a bed taxed 25 per cent., blankets taxed 20 per cent., sheets taxed 20 per cent., nightshirt taxed 20 per cent.”

“He washes in a basin taxed 20 per cent., with soap taxed 25 per cent., and dries himself on a towel taxed 25 per cent.; uses a toothbrush taxed 25 per cent., brushes his hair with a brush taxed 25 per cent., and surveys the general effect in a mirror taxed 25 per cent.”

“Next he puts on underclothing taxed 25 per cent., a shirt taxed 20 per cent., collar and tie taxed 20 per cent., socks taxed 25 per cent., and braces taxed 20 per cent.”

“He blacks his boots, taxed 22½ per cent., with blacking taxed 20 per cent., hammers on a heelplate taxed 22½ per cent., and puts in a new pair of laces taxed 22½ per cent.”

“He seats himself in a chair taxed 25 per cent., at a table taxed 25 per cent., with his feet on a rug taxed 20 per cent., resting on a linoleum taxed 20 per cent., drinks, say, coffee or cocoa, taxed 3d per lb., out of a cup taxed 20 per cent., and eats bacon taxed 2d a lb., potatoes taxed £1 per ton, off a plate taxed 20 per cent.; eats bread made of flour taxed £1 per ton, and butter taxed 2¼d per lb., jam taxed 2d a lb., honey taxed 2d a lb.”

“Breakfast finished, he goes to the mantel, taxed 25 per cent., takes down his pipe taxed 20 per cent., fills it with tobacco taxed 2s to 3s 6d per lb., and lights it with matches taxed 2s per gross of boxes.”

“He kisses his wife, taxed on pretty well everything she wears, from the shoes on her feet to the comb in her hair, and the baby in clothes taxed 25 per cent., sitting in a cradle taxed 25 per cent., playing with a rattle taxed 20 per cent.”

“He puts on his hat, taxed 25 per cent., and if it is fine jumps upon his bicycle, taxed 20 per cent.; recommends his wife to put on her hat, taxed 25 per cent., coat taxed 25 per cent., and boots taxed 22½ per cent., and take the baby out for an airing in a bonnet

taxed 25 per cent., cloak taxed 25 per cent., and pram taxed 20 per cent.”

“If it is very wet, however, he puts on his leggings, taxed 22½ per cent., coat taxed 25 per cent., and takes his umbrella taxed 20 per cent., while his careful spouse gives him a dose of eucalyptus oil taxed 20 per cent.”

“Taxes hit him right and left all day, and worry him without his knowing the cause of the worry. He gets home tired out, puts on slippers taxed 22½ per cent., and after a much-taxed tea he settles down in a chair taxed 25 per cent., and by the light of a candle taxed 1d or 1½d per lb. proceeds to write with ink taxed 2s a gallon and a pen taxed 20 per cent., on paper taxed 20 per cent., a letter to the press asking why on earth the cost of living is so high!”—N. Z. Times, 21-6-12.

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We keep a fresh supply of all sizes always in stock. We develop and finish promptly and with expert care



Steele Mitchell Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

## Be Prepared!

Every stable should have a supply of reliable horse and cattle remedies on hand for emergencies.

### Dr. Clark's White Liniment

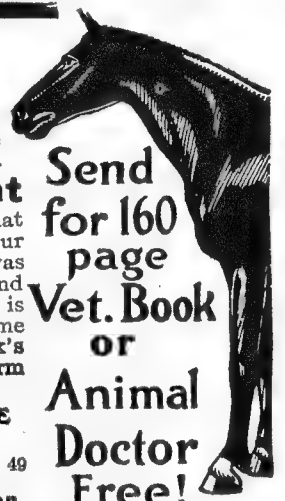
is valuable in a hundred and one ways. Read what Chas. W. Colvill, Clarkville, says:—“We used your Dr. Clark's Fire Blister on an old mare that was hardly able to get around. She was stiff and crippled with both sweeney and spavin; now she is running around fine. It is good stuff. Next time I go to town I am going to get some Dr. Clark's White Liniment and St. John's Horse Worm Powders.”

DR. CLARK'S FAMOUS AND RELIABLE VET. REMEDIES

ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Can.

Send for 160 page Vet. Book or Animal Doctor Free!

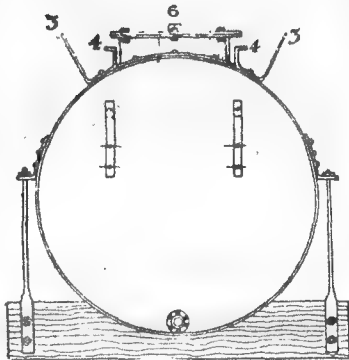


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Size—8 ft. x 10 ft. long.  
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Weight—900 lbs., steel  
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WINNIPEG MAN.

## THIS PUMP \$5.00 only



We have cut the Price of pumps in two, but the quality is the very best. Before you purchase a pump send us your requirements. Estimates and Catalog furnished free.

Our 7 foot set Length Pump, same as illustration, Complete with 3½ inch cylinder and suitable for wells to a depth of 40 feet costs you only \$5.00 and is only a sample of what we can save you on this line.

Sold direct to you. Write us today or send us your order for one of these pumps, we guarantee immediate shipment.

You need our Gas Engine and Farm Supply Catalog, it is yours for the asking.

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Note New Address—  
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## Cheap Money in Other Countries

B. F. Yoakum, of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, writing in World's Work, presents a striking comparison of the cost of borrowed capital for use on American farms as compared with the price paid for financial accommodation in carrying on other industries in the same country.

According to Mr. Yoakum the average cost of \$1,000 of capital borrowed by American farmers is \$85 a year, while the average price paid by business men for \$1,000 borrowed on commercial paper in the United States is \$41.10. Even the Egyptian farmer is in a better position than his brother in the United States. Egyptian farmers paying \$80 per annum for \$1,000 of borrowed money. In France the average cost of the same amount of capital is only \$43, and in Germany \$44.

The disadvantage of the American farmer is even greater than would be indicated by the figures given as to the interest charge, there must, Mr. Yoakum says, be added the constant drain of renewal for mortgages, fees for recording, and other charges incidental to borrowing. He estimates that the annual interest paid by farmers in the United States is \$510,000,000, while the farm value of the wheat crop of the country in 1911 was only \$543,000,000. In other words the interest charge alone ate up practically the entire value of the wheat crop.

The farmer, Mr. Yoakum says, although he has the finest security for current loans in the world, i.e., products that go into immediate consumption, and sell in all the markets of the world every hour of the day, pays double the rate of interest paid by manufacturers of industrial products which have to be marketed with great skill and often in a treacherous and delicate market. The only reason, Mr. Yoakum says, why the farmer has to pay such excessive rates is because he is a member of an unorganized trade, while others are organized.

### How it is in France and Germany

The reason farmers in France and Germany can borrow at a much lower rate than the American farmer is because agriculture in those countries is organized on a co-operative basis. In Germany farmers in a given district form a co-operative society, syndicate their farm lands under negotiable bonds, which are offered as joint security for the credit needed by individuals, and the individuals then borrow from the co-operative society. The bonds issued by a co-operative society of farmers are on the same basis as railway or other industrial bonds, and are bought and sold for investment regularly in the money markets of the country. The individual farmer, in borrowing from his local co-operative society, thus gets the benefit of the low rate of interest which wholesale borrowing makes possible. It is, Mr. Yoakum says, just as if all the small farms in Texas, no one of which is more than 160 acres, were pooled into one great society which borrowed on a single bond against all this property, and then lent to individual farmers as they needed the money.

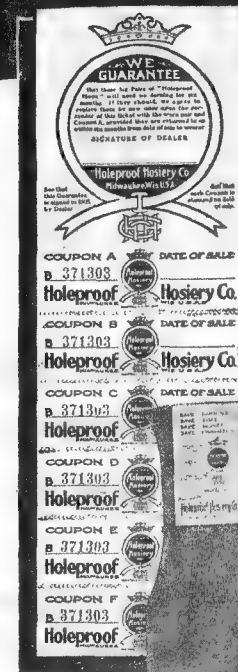
### Loans on Current Account as Well

The German system goes further. It provides for current loans for current needs of individual farmers until their crops are marketed. There is in Germany a Federation of German Agricultural Societies which control 19,000 farmers' banks with a membership of one and three-quarter million farmers. These farmers' banks loan money to the individual farmers as they need the same for current accommodation at a low rate of interest. Thus the German farmer is able to borrow money for a term of years on a mortgage at a low rate, and in addition to this is able to borrow for current needs, for a few months or a year, at a slightly higher rate.

If the German system were in force in the United States it would render possible, Mr. Yoakum says, the borrowing of \$4,000,000,000 more than is borrowed now without any addition to the present annual interest charge, and that sum, he says, would be sufficient to open up and cultivate every section of the country to its full capacity.

## Send for Holeproof Hose

Today Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months  
25c to 50c a pair—Men, Women, Children  
One Box Ends Mending!



YOU are wasting your comfort when you wear darned hose. Holeproof Hose for men, women, children and infants END darning at once and for all time. Get six pairs today. Wear them SIX MONTHS! If any wear out we'll replace them free. A definite GUARANTEE SLIP with six coupons goes with each box of six pairs. It covers EVERY STITCH of the stocking, not just the heel and toe. We have sold hose under this guarantee for the past thirteen years. Why worry with hose that wear out in a week when there are hose like these?

### Soft—Light—Stylish— Silk or Cotton Guaranteed

We make Holeproof Hose in cotton for men, women, children and infants, six pairs \$1.50 up to \$3, according to finish and weight, guaranteed six months.

We make them in silk for men and women; three pairs for men, guaranteed three months, \$2; three pairs for women, guaranteed three months, \$3.

One Million People are to-

day wearing "Holeproof" because of their wonderful quality, their softness, comfort, light weight and style.

You ought to wear them. We pay the top market price for our cotton yarn—an average of 70c a pound. Common yarn costs but 30c. We use silk from Japan, the best we can buy. There are no finer hose to be had.

### Trial Box Order Coupon

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.  
53 Bond St., London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$....., for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children). Weight..... (medium or light). Size..... Color (check the color on list below). Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and size.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... Province.....  
For Men and Women—Black, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Pearl, Lavender, Navy Blue, Light Blue.  
For Children—Black and Tan only—medium weight only. (370)

## FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### Send Trial Order Now!

Send the coupon to your left for a trial box TODAY! See how good hosiery should wear—even the lightest weight—even silk hosiery. Note the style, feel the comfort, SAVE DARNING! Don't pay out good money for anything less. Indicate on the coupon the color, weight, size and kind you want. Send the money in any convenient way. Thousands buy from us this way. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the hose.



Reg. U.S. Pat. Office, 1908  
Carl F. Schell

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., Limited  
53 Bond Street London, Canada

Are Your Hose Insured?

## Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily  
Capacity  
300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY  
GLADSTONE, MAN.



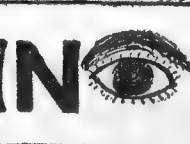
### WORK THIS PUZZLE!

SEND NO MONEY!!

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\$50  
CASH  
PRIZE

ALSO A PRIZE OF \$10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody

who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED by the above Two Sketches, will receive a \$50 GOLD WATCH or \$50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you. Write the names of the Cities in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address, plainly.

DOMINION WATCH CO., MONTREAL, CANADA

DEPT. 20



# YOUR INTEREST

Depends in most cases on just how much you figure looking over the pages of your paper you expect, at this interests soliciting the entrusting of the final handling

Some of you taking a keen interest in this important subject follow up in various ways the suggestions thus put before you; and, again, many of you from different reasons take no action. Whatever has been your custom, when you stop to consider for a minute you will acknowledge that this is an important matter vitally affecting you. With further consideration and a little casting back over the past few years you will realize that certain forces which have been at work during that time have greatly changed the conditions governing this all-important problem. These changes, of necessity gradual, are for this very reason overlooked by many; but if in this comparison the past six years could be eliminated the contrast would be remarkable. Indifference to, and absolute ignoring of, your rights is, through the activity of the force created by yourselves, giving way to the feeling that the day for exploiting you in this particular line is past, and on many sides service of various kinds is now offered to you.

The reason of the change is Co-operation, and the concrete successful result of this co-operation is THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY.

As six years ago it was the struggling pioneer that blazed the way, so throughout this six years it has remained, and today still is the leading and dominant factor in this forward movement.

Whether financially interested or not the success and expansion of the thirteen thousand farmers composing The Grain Growers' Grain Company, as being carried on by their elected representatives, is of vital interest to you.

Successful as a Grain Commission Firm we have also successfully entered the export business, and this season are branching out still further by leasing the Manitoba Government Elevators and a Terminal at Fort William. The same success is attending our efforts in these directions, and in due course plans now being laid for further expansion in co-operative effort will mature. Your interests

SHIPPING BILLS, SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS, APPLICATION FORMS AND A

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GR

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta Farmers address Ca



# NOT IN ANYTHING

figure it will affect you as an individual. Now, in  
t, at this time of year particularly, to see many different  
handling of the results of your season's labor to them.

are bound up with ours, and you should  
co-operate with us by taking stock in the  
Company and shipping your grain to us.  
As an individual you can do little; co-op-  
erate and you can accomplish anything.

Each department of our Company is run  
separately, and with our idea, SERVICE  
TO THE SHIPPER, that has made our  
Company the leader, still our chief aim,  
we can with our added experience and  
the improvements which our progressive-  
ness is constantly putting into effect, give  
you better results than ever before in the  
handling of your grain.

Some leading features of our service are:

1. **Actual Checking** of the grade given  
EVERY CAR passing Winnipeg to  
OUR advice by an expert who has  
had twenty years experience in this  
business. We are pleased to show  
you this work being done any time  
you are in Winnipeg.
2. **A Claims Department** to handle  
for you, free of charge, any claim  
against railway companies, etc.

3. **A Tracing Department.** The insuf-  
ficient railway and terminal facilities  
for handling our crop with despatch  
last season have caused us to start  
a separate department which will do  
nothing but trace cars, and while  
trying to get them moved forward  
promptly will notify you from time to  
time how your shipment is situated.

4. **Having large quantities of grain**  
daily we are in position to com-  
mand higher prices than if  
selling in small lots.

In this business the excellence of the ser-  
vice offered you is an important factor, but  
just as important is THE IDEA BEHIND  
THE SERVICE. With our service unsur-  
passed by anyone, this factor of the idea  
behind the service becomes the all-import-  
ant one.

You want results on this one car of  
grain. WE can get them for you. Still  
more, you want results in the changing of  
many conditions affecting you,---we can,  
with your help, get them, too. Start co-op-  
erating by sending your bill of lading NOW.

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## GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

CALGARY, ALTA.

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 R. McKenzie Winnipeg

## Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by L. O. Henders, President.

## Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

## Afraid of the Facts

The two appended letters were sent to the Winnipeg Telegram by R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, but the Telegram refused to publish them because it would show how they were misrepresenting the facts:—

To the Editor of the Telegram.  
 Winnipeg, Sept. 12, 1912.  
 Sir:—Previous to the imposition of the Dingley tariff by the United States, barley was one of the principal money making farm crops of Canada. The high prices received by Ontario farmers for their barley and the incentive given to the production of that cereal during the existence of the reciprocity treaty between 1854 and 1866, is now a matter of history, even after the abrogation of that treaty and the imposition of considerable duty on the imports of barley into the United States, Canadian farmers found a profitable market for large quantities in that country.

For the seventeen years between 1876 and 1892, both inclusive, we exported to the United States alone 135,000,000 bushels, which yielded Canadians upwards of \$90,000,000. For the succeeding nineteen years our total exports of barley to all countries was 26,364,697 bushels, and to the United States only 7,213,717, as against 135,000,000 bushels for the 17 years previous to the Dingley tariff. The significance of these figures is that when the Canadian farmers were closed out from the United States market by a high tariff wall they practically ceased to produce barley for export, because the production became unprofitable at the prices which they could realize.

Canada is exceedingly well adapted to the production of barley; Ontario takes second place to no country in the world in producing high class malting barley. While the Western prairies surpass the adjoining north-western states both in the quality and the quantity of barley per acre produced, as evidenced by the inspection returns of Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

For the crop of 1909, barley inspection, Winnipeg and Minneapolis, read as follows:—

In Winnipeg—		Cars.
No. 2	.....	106
No. 3 extra	.....	164
No. 3	.....	867
No. 4	.....	251
Feed	.....	77
Condemned	.....	1
No grade	.....	0
In Minneapolis—		Cars.
No. 2	.....	15
No. 3 extra	.....	0
No. 3	.....	921
No. 4	.....	9,066
Feed	.....	8,079
Condemned	.....	0
No grade	.....	211
Total—Winnipeg, 2,983; Minneapolis, 18,302 cars.		

Winnipeg inspection shows nearly 87 per cent. No. 3 and better, while Minneapolis only shows 5 per cent. No. 3 and better.

For the crops of 1910-11 Winnipeg inspection gives 91 per cent. and 80 per cent. of No. 3 and better, while Minneapolis scarcely shows 2 per cent.

Apart from the fact that barley is a good yielder on Canadian soil, it is well adapted for the rotation crop with wheat and oats and valuable to the prairie farmer as a crop for the suppression of weeds and for that purpose alone would be cultivated did we have a market that would insure fairly remunerative prices, resulting undoubtedly in a larger yield of other grains because of the soil being clean from weed seeds.

The case of barley is an illuminating illustration of the relationship between production and access to a remunerative market. Our average yearly export of barley for the decade ending 1892, i.e., before the Dingley tariff was imposed, was slightly over nine million bushels, the price realized for the whole of that period averaging around 70c per bushel. For the decade 1898 to 1908 the average price dropped to 48c, and the average export to 1,100,000 bushels. During those years the cost of production as compared to the previous decade was materially decreased, compelling growers to desist from growing barley in any quantities. During all these years barley commanded a higher price in the United States than in Canada, and the significant fact remains that for the whole period the U.S. were exporters of barley in considerable quantities, completely exploiting the fallacy so frequently set up by opponents of wider markets, that a country does not import any commodity of which they produce a surplus.

The exports of barley from the United States for the last three years were:—

1909	.....	4,563,941
1910	.....	8,262,197
1911	.....	3,485,960

The exports of 1912 are not yet available. Returns for the first six months show a considerable quantity of barley exported. In the face of those exports barley was an average of from 20c to 25c a bushel higher in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg for 1909, 1910 and 1911, and from 30c to 40c higher in 1912 up till the time the new crop came in the market.

R. McKENZIE.

To the Editor of The Telegram.

Sir:—The Department of Labor, Ottawa, gives the following comparative prices of beef cattle, hogs, calves and sheep in Winnipeg and Chicago for years 1906-1911:—

Cattle		1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Winnipeg—Steers, choice export, off cars, per 100 lbs.	.....	\$3.70	\$3.91	\$4.08	\$4.45	\$4.96	\$5.40
Chicago—Steers, good to prime, 1,250 to 1,450 lbs.	.....	5.95	6.26	6.55	7.83	7.31	6.63
	.....	\$2.25	\$2.35	\$2.47	\$2.38	\$2.35	\$1.23
Hogs							
Winnipeg—Select, off cars	.....	\$7.00	\$6.88	\$5.68	\$7.16	\$9.17	\$7.64
Chicago—Choice to prime heavy	.....	6.33	5.25	5.88	7.53	9.03	6.89
	.....	.67	.53	.20	.37	.14	.75
Calves							
Winnipeg—Veal calves, off cars	.....	\$4.27	\$3.50	\$4.12	\$3.96	\$4.45	\$5.00
Chicago—Good to choice veals	.....	7.01	7.09	6.78	8.06	8.83	7.63
	.....	\$2.74	\$2.59	\$2.38	\$4.10	\$4.38	\$2.63
Sheep							
Winnipeg—Off cars	.....	\$5.86	\$5.75	\$5.25	\$5.67	\$5.58	\$5.00
Chicago—Good to choice	.....	5.70	5.68	5.00	5.39	5.52	4.40
	.....	.16	.07	.25	.28	.06	.60

In today's issue you quote Winnipeg cash prices:—

Good butchers' steers and heifers, \$5 to \$5.50.

Fair to good butchers' steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Best stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Light stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Chicago live stock:—

Beefs, \$5.75 to \$10.70.

Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$6.50.

Western steers, \$5.85 to \$9.15.

Stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.15.

To illustrate the advantage of the Chicago stock market over Winnipeg: Mr. George Lane, one of the leading ranchers of Alberta, brought 21 loads of cattle to Chicago some three weeks ago, sold 44 head of them at \$9.00; the rest of the steers sold at \$8.85 and \$8.65, and the heifers at \$7.50. Had he brought those cattle to Winnipeg the best he could get would be from \$4.75 to \$5.50, a difference of at least \$3.50 per 100 pounds in favor of Chicago.

But there is another side to this question. While the producers get that much less for their stock, the consumer has to pay much more in Winnipeg than in Chicago or Minneapolis. Under the heading: "The Family Market Basket" you give the prices of meat to consumers as follows:—

Porterhouse, per lb., 28c to.....	30c
Tenderloin .....	30c
Sirloin .....	25c
Rump .....	20c
Shoulders .....	14c
Round steak .....	18c
Mutton—loin .....	20c
Mutton—legs .....	25c
Mutton—shoulders .....	12½c

While prices in Minneapolis and Chicago, as per market reports, are:—

Minneapolis				
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	
Ribs .....	20	17	10	
Loins .....	24	19	12	
Rounds .....	11½	9½	8	
Chunks .....	9	8	7	
Plates .....	6½	6	5	

Chicago				
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	
Ribs .....	22	18½	8½	
Loins .....	25	20½	11½	
Rounds .....	13	12	9	
Chunks .....	11	10	7	
Plates .....	8½	8	5½	

You report best flour net price to the trade in Winnipeg at \$3.15 per sack of 98 lbs. Same class of flour sells in Minneapolis f.o.b. carlots, \$4.45 to \$4.75 per barrel f.o.b. Minneapolis, and for city prices in sacks \$2.37½ to \$2.50 per 98 lbs. The Department of Labor, Ottawa, in their comparative prices from 1906 to 1911, show the price of flour from 28c to 43c higher in Winnipeg than Minneapolis.

In recent issues of your paper you have been making timely restrictions in your editorial column on the vegetable "trust" in Winnipeg. Is there not also a beef "trust" and a flour "trust" that deserve your attention. Restrictions in the marketing of food-stuffs and imposing a tax on food is a crime against humanity. The producer of food products and the consumer in Western Canada are both suffering severely from the restrictions in the trade, not only in the foodstuffs we raise in abundance in the raw state and finished product, but also in the foodstuffs and fruit we cannot produce and necessarily must import. The consumers of flour, not only in the city of Winnipeg but in all the prairie provinces are forced to pay full duty of 60c per barrel to the exclusive advantage of a few mills.

Why cannot all our Western people join hands in removing all restrictions and taxes on foodstuffs and secure a larger market for the farm products that we raise and remove all duties on foodstuffs that the people require?

Manitoba farmers sold their milling wheat this year around 1¼ cents per pound, while consumers of flour in Winnipeg have to pay 3¼ to 3½ cents.

He sells his beef cattle on the hoof in Winnipeg at four to five cents, while the consumer, according to your figures, pays 14 to 30 cents for their beef. The United States farmer gets seven to ten cents for his cattle in Chicago, and the consumer pays less for his beef than the Winnipeg consumer.

R. McKENZIE.

Winnipeg, September 5, 1912.

## How about A Course at the



## WINNIPEG

It will repay you. Write today for  
Large Free Prospectus

Bell Block, Corner of Princess and  
Cumberland, Winnipeg

## BUY COAL


Direct from Mines  
at Wholesale Prices  
on Co-operative Plan

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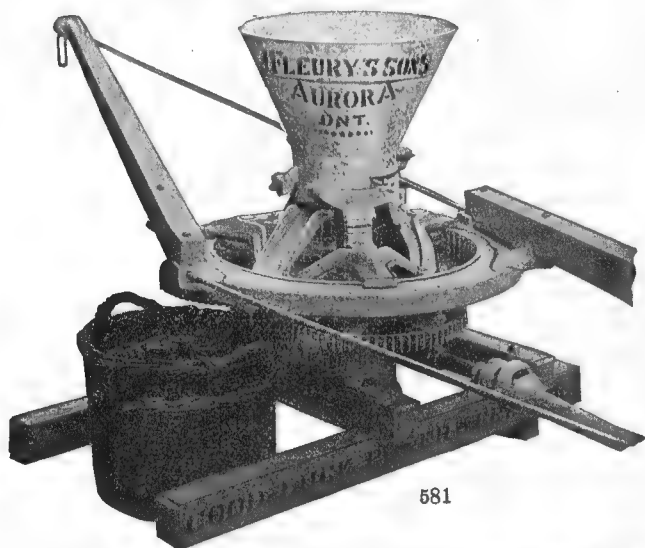
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**R. O. BENELL**  
 DESIGNER and BUILDER  
 of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
 Plans and Specifications  
 Submitted  
 Correspondence Solicited  
 513 GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY  
 ALBERTA



# GRIND YOUR FEED



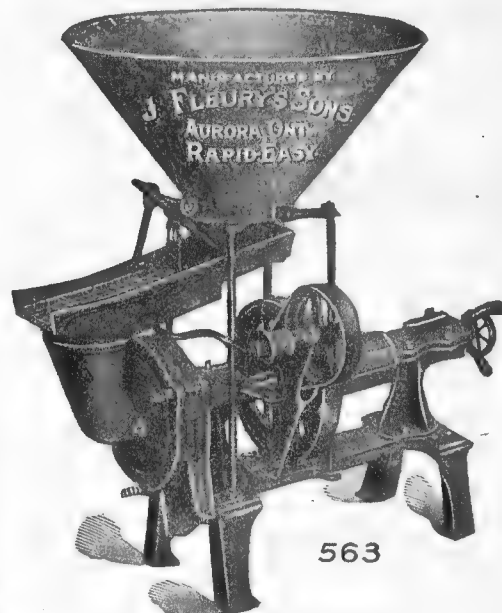
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["Good Luck" Power with Grinder Attachment]

As a power for driving any machinery with two or four horses the "GOOD LUCK" Triple Geared Power is unequalled. The above machine, set up with Arms and Tumbling Rod ready for horses and to drive another machine by rod direct, will be found one of the best time savers and effective dual-purpose machines now in use. The construction and finish are perfect. Thousands of them are now in active service and giving the highest satisfaction. A machine of highest capability.

The "No. 3 Rapid Easy"

with 10-inch plates, and its **SOLID FRAME** or **BED**, is not only an extremely handsome looking machine but the character of its work and its great capacity make it one of the best "paying guests" on the farm. Feed trough is long and broad, giving feeding and screening capacity equal to the rapid work of the grinder. Heavy steel shaft with long bearings and heavy balance wheel. Rigid and durable, this machine is especially fitted for fast running and heavy work.

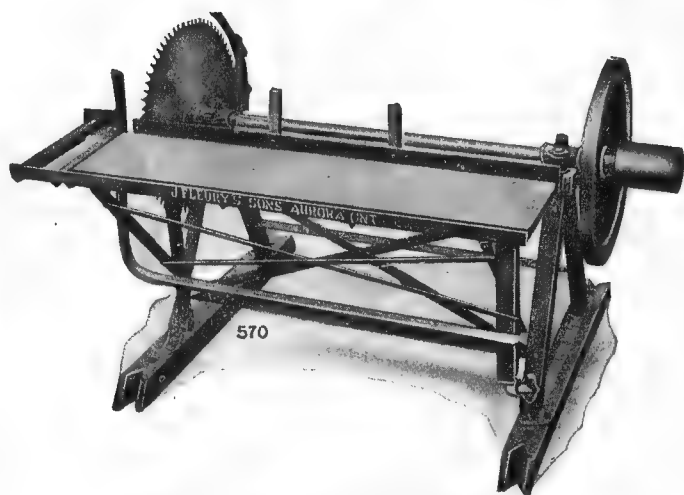


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Fleury's No. 3 Rapid Easy"

# CUT YOUR FODDER

# SAW YOUR WOOD



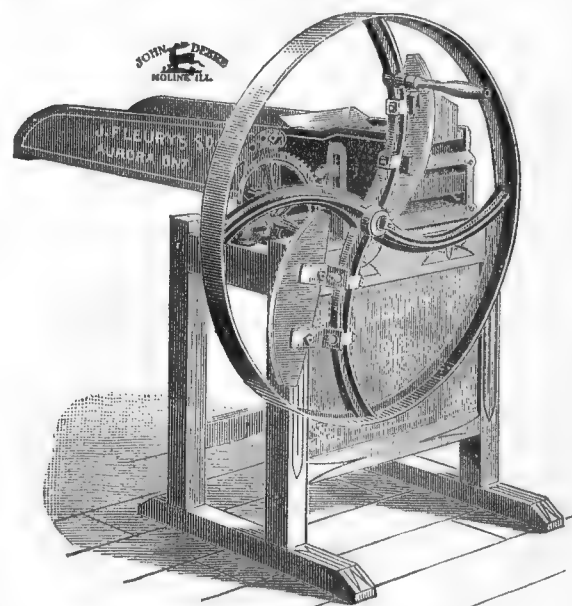
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Fleury's Circular Saw Machine No. 3

Frame of steel, angle bars well braced and strongly rivetted together. Main Shaft is of fine machinery steel, of great wearing quality, running in boxes bab-bitted with high grade metal. On the table is bolted a hardwood board and in end of table near the saw is placed a roller which carries the timber to the saw.

Seven different styles of this popular and thoroughly efficient Straw Cutter are now made for hand, horse or belt power—with or without carrier or blower. Used largely by hand, it is equally successful when run by rod direct to main shaft (knuckle taking the place of the washer in front of knife-wheel) or by belt drive.

This machine cuts four lengths; is perfectly Simple, strong, well-fitted and finished. Will do more work with same power than any other style of cutter you can buy.



Fleury's Straw Cutter No. 2

WITH A **FLEURY**  
**MACHINE**

Write for Booklet  
"Better Farming"  
Giving Complete  
Information

# JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg

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**CROPS FLOODED IN ENGLAND**

London, Sept. 17.—Great Britain is beginning to recover somewhat from the floods which have been working such havoc all over the country, but the outlook for the farmers is anything but reassuring, for irretrievable damage has been done to the crops. The hay crop in many districts was completely ruined by the continuous rain in July and August, and the floods have now spoiled thousands of acres of grain.

In many districts floods have prevented the cutting of the wheat and other cereals; in other parts what were splendid crops of wheat may be seen standing in water, quite spoiled, although cut, the heads of the wheat having all turned black. The result will be ruin for many farmers.

The effect upon the general business of the country has already made itself felt, and there has been widespread dislocation of traffic owing to roads and railway tracks being flooded.

**Police Patrolled in Boats**

The city of Norwich was completely isolated for the best part of 24 hours during the worst of the flood. The city was turned into a Venice, and the failure of the electric light, telephone and telegraph services added greatly to the impression of disaster.

Thousands of people were turned out of their homes as the floods rose, and one morning the water was 13 feet deep in parts of the town.

The police patrolled their districts in boats. Carts were stationed in the flooded streets to carry people from point to point, and ladders were reared up against the houses where women and children took refuge in the top storeys for many hours.

Men were seen sobbing in the street because they were unable to reach their homes or get tidings of the safety of their families.

Even the precincts of the cathedral were flooded. Towse church contained three feet of water in the nave, and gravestones were swept away by the flood.

It is estimated that during the worst of the flood 7,000 were rendered homeless in the poorer quarters. The police organized a rescue service by boats to remove the people from their inundated homes. The women and children were taken to schools on higher ground, where mattresses, hurriedly brought from all quarters, were provided for them.

**Damage in Lincolnshire**

Lincolnshire generally suffered worse than any other part of the country. The fens around Bourne, during the worst of the flood, were under water to the depth of over 2 feet, and cut corn was floating on the surface. Potatoes and mangolds were all washed away. Streets and fields at Grantham and Bourne were flooded, and the Great North Road was under water for a considerable distance. Over 100 houses were isolated at Stamford, and many cottages in neighboring villages were inundated.

**You Should Make a Will****It Doesn't Matter How Little You Have to Leave**

It is deplorable that the majority of people have not been educated to the importance of making a will. This should be considered by everyone to be a sacred duty of life.

No matter how poor you are or how little you have to leave, a will should be made, because it is astonishing from what least-expected causes disputes, trouble and expense may arise after one's decease.

By the publication of a new will form it has been made extremely easy for you to make your will. You need not fear expensive lawyer's fees, for this will cost but 35c. You can secure the utmost privacy because this will can be made by yourself, in your own home, without a lawyer. This will is called the Bax Legal Will Form. It is so simple that any person can execute it correctly and make it absolutely legal and impossible to be broken in any court. The form has been copyrighted at Ottawa and has been tested by the best legal talent in the land.

Don't neglect making your will. Send for a Bax Will Form today. There is no telling in what condition your health may be a week from today, nor how keenly you may regret not sending for this will form. You can obtain the Bax Legal Will Form, with full directions and sample will by sending 35c to the Bax Will Form Co., Room 154, 280 College street, Toronto.

**HON. ROBT. ROGERS' SPEECH**

Montreal, Sept. 21.—Among those who spoke at the banquet in honor of Premier Borden here was Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, who said in part:—

"We are here tonight to join in doing honor to one who has so well earned honor, not alone at the hands of the good citizens of the province of Quebec, not alone at the hands of his neighbors and friends of the city of Ottawa, but to do honor to one who has well earned honor at the hands of all who stand for good citizenship in all parts of our great Dominion of Canada.

"You have very properly and very fittingly selected a memorable date for the occasion of your magnificent banquet this 21st of September, and let me say that your wonderful demonstration two weeks ago and your magnificent banquet this evening takes second place only to the voice of the people of Canada, as expressed through the ballot boxes a year ago today, when Canada won her notable victory.

We pleaded in that contest not for party success, but for the national life of our Canada. More recent events have made it absolutely clear that we were justified in the use of our every argument and justified in every statement we then made, yet we still have the Liberal press declaring day by day that there is a strong sentiment in favor of that reciprocity pact in Canada, and especially do they claim that sentiment to exist in Western Canada, and cite the result of the recent elections in the province of Saskatchewan in support of their statement.

**"Guilty of Treason"**

"Now, let me say that, as a Western man, and with a knowledge of Western conditions and responsible to the Western people, that I deny the existence of any such sentiment that is either real or honest. For me to acknowledge that such sentiment existed in Western Canada would be to acknowledge that the honest citizens of that portion of our Dominion were open to the charge of being guilty of treason.

"This condition I absolutely deny. What is true is that there was a time in the history of our country when principle and truth were the guiding stars of even the Liberal press, but that time was prior to the regime of the late administration.

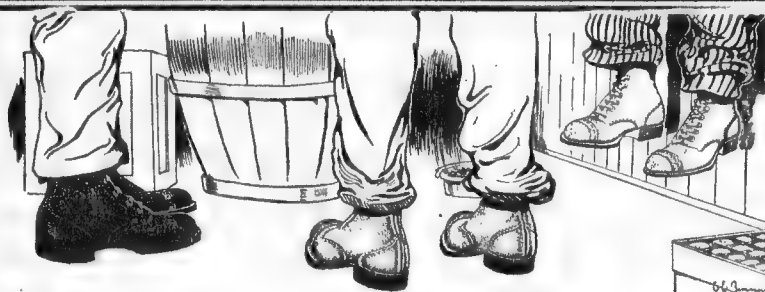
**"EXPLAINS" Saskatchewan**

"Sentiment, they say, is in favor of reciprocity in the province of Saskatchewan. Let me tell you something, that which you all well know, that we have in the province of Saskatchewan a very large foreign population, and I am glad to be able to tell you that a very great majority of the foreign population has taken up all the responsibilities of our citizenship, and we number them today among our best citizens and most loyal British subjects. But, unfortunately, there is a class in that province who have not taken on the responsibilities of our citizenship, and it was to that class that the Liberal party and the Liberal press made their special appeal in the recent contest.

"The Liberal party calls that a victory, and attempt to hide their wrongdoing by declaring that the result is due to strong sentiment in favor of reciprocity. I grant them that there may be a sentiment in favor of reciprocity among the class to which I refer and there may be a sentiment for something else. The day following that contest, when a motor procession was organized in the city of Regina to honor the premier of the province, some of those taking part in that procession felt full and complete honor could not be done that leader unless their motors were decorated with Stars and Stripes. This sort of thing is what the Liberal press presents as an evidence of a sentiment in favor of reciprocity."

**Sticks to the Flag**

"If in our great march of progress there is one thing more gratifying than another, it is that the imperishable silken cord that has ever bound the two parts of Canada in bonds of union, love and affection for the best interests of our common country is

**FREE FOR THE ASKING!**

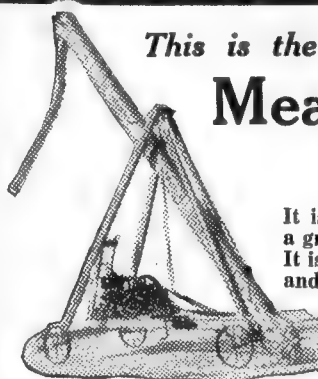
We will gladly send you (post paid) our Illustrated Catalogue of **BOOTS AND SHOES**. You can save money by buying direct from us and at the same time be assured of the best quality of shoes that can be bought. Cut out and mail this coupon; receive our free catalogue, read, and be convinced.

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Write for full particulars of it.  
Sold on a Guarantee.

**AGENTS WANTED**

Address—**HENRY RUSTAD, Room 1, 530½ Main Street, Winnipeg**

**No Other Hosiery Offers This**

Foot-clothing that fits with absolute perfection, for reasons you will readily see if you'll glance at the picture here . . . the only hose made that is permanently shaped to the foot and leg, and that is both **Seamless and Snug-Fitting**

You would not think of buying hose with a seam up the front of the leg . . . wouldn't that be ugly and uncomfortable? Probably you buy the kind with a seam up the back only because you didn't know there was a kind free from that discomfort and unsightliness. There is, however. You can get the *better* kind in any weight or color if you buy hosiery made by

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Underwear, Sweaters, Hosiery

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**Pen-Angle**  
Full-Fashioned Seamless **Hosiery**



building up a greater Canada and a mightier Empire holds stronger today than ever before.

"Under these happy conditions, as Canadians we will continue our great march of progress, guided by the hand of our honored guest for many, many years to come, and under the broad folds of the grand old Union Jack, where we have ever found peace and prosperity."

"My dear girl," exclaimed an elderly lady, "do you know that the man you are intending to marry drinks and gambles?"

"Yes, I know; I am going to marry him to reform him."

"Listen to me, my girl. Try one experiment before you do that."

"What experiment?"

"Take in a week's washing to do and see how you like it."



# Manufacturers Sneer Loyalty

Their Reply to Grain Growers' Request for Increase in British Preference Excited only Ridicule.

(Press Report.)

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The telegraphed appeal of the Western Grain Growers to the Canadian Manufacturers' association for co-operation in tangible patriotism and imperialism by asking the government to increase the British preference to 50 per cent. with free trade with the Motherland to come in ten years, was greeted with laughter when it was read to the association this morning by President Gourlay.

The manufacturers did not even discuss the proposal. The only comment of the association as a whole was laughter. President Gourlay made a brief and somewhat caustic comment in regard to this summary proposal for dealing with so complicated a question as the tariff and then read to the association the part of the reply sent the Grain Growers' Guide referring the tariff reducers to the manufacturers' previous resolutions about the British preference.

The reply was tempered with the suggestion that the Manufacturers' association would be pleased to confer with any organization representing all great producing interests of the West, relative to any matter looking to the advancement of Canada as a whole or the maintenance of the imperial connection. There was no further comment. The question was disposed of in five minutes.

In the opinion of the majority of the delegates to the C.M.A. convention, the telegram from the Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, the official organ of the grain growers of the West, was sent to President N. Curry last night solely for political reasons. Further, some of the delegates declared the telegram was prepared in Toronto and not in Winnipeg as stated. Unanimously the convention today endorsed the reply of the president as follows:—

## Reply of President

"This telegram purports to speak for the grain growers of the West, but as a matter of fact it is signed only by the Grain Growers' Guide, a publication issued in Winnipeg.

"Our association believes that all Canadians, regardless of their calling, are doing what they can to promote the feeling of loyalty and closer union between all parts of the British Empire. The attitude of the C.M.A. on

the British preference has been set forth in a resolution adopted after a long and careful consideration of the varied interests involved. It believes that no adequate consideration of such a sweeping proposal as that embodied in your message received only this morning in the closing hours of the convention is possible. If any organization or organizations representative of the great producing interests of both the middle and the farther west desire a conference on any matter looking to the advancement of Canada as a whole, or as an integral part of the British Empire, this association will gladly co-operate."

## MAKE ENGLAND'S INVESTMENTS SAFE

The argument of naval contribution gradually shifts from autonomy, the claims of which are unanswerable, and from the danger of war with Germany in which our people refuse to believe. It now settles down to appeal to selfishness. Canada must, we are told, contribute to the naval defence of the Empire in order to secure money to "harness this country with the necessary facilities and other things to prepare for the great army of immigrants annually coming over here to our shores." That is Doctor Byron Walker's way of putting it. "Financial men in London," he says, "say that there is too much money in our Canadian West. But I say no; it is only the evolution of trade."

What the financial men in London mean, we may be sure, is, what The Sun has been contending for a long time, that there are not enough farm products in our Canadian West for the money invested there. It is all very well to borrow money without restraint, if you are able to reserve a profit and repay the lenders with interest. That would be good business for an individual and it might be good business for a country, though whether it would be good policy for a country would involve consideration of the quality of the immigrants who are annually coming over, the maintenance of the country's institutions and civilization and the permanent welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. But, if an individual or country borrowed money to use it unprofitably, that would be bad business, whether it was evolution of trade or not. That is now the issue as to the Canadian West.

Surely, no one can shut his eyes to the slow progress of agriculture in the West and its decadence in older Canada, or doubt that farm production is not commensurate with Canada's borrowings. A result so deplorable, The Sun believes to be due in large measure to remediable causes such as limited markets, high protection and excessive freight rates, and it has, therefore, done its best to persuade Doctor Walker to turn his great powers to the promotion of the remedies which have been suggested, of reciprocity and tariff reform, so that Canada may borrow largely with safety. England, we may be sure, will not lend very much on mere fuddle or sentiment, but only on safe securities wherever they may be. She has lent one billion five hundred millions to Argentina and vast sums to Germany to build warships, and will hardly pour money into Canada merely because Canada borrows fifty millions from her to build British warships. Besides, it would be highly indelicate and unflial to lead the financial men of London into dangerous investments. Let us rather make their investments safe.—Toronto Sun.

## THE HARD PART

Senator Penrose, at a luncheon at the Auditorium in Chicago, told the following story about an office seeker.

"I hear you've got a government job now," one man said to another.

The other answered gaily:

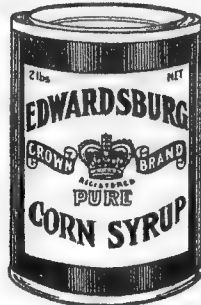
"That's what."

The first man gave an envious sigh and asked:

"Is it hard work?"

"Not after you get it," was the reply.

The Soft, Creamy, Deliciousness  
of



## Crown Brand Corn Syrup

Will irresistably appeal to every member of the family when served with Buckwheat and Griddle Cakes, Biscuits, etc.

It is so Pure, Wholesome and Stimulating

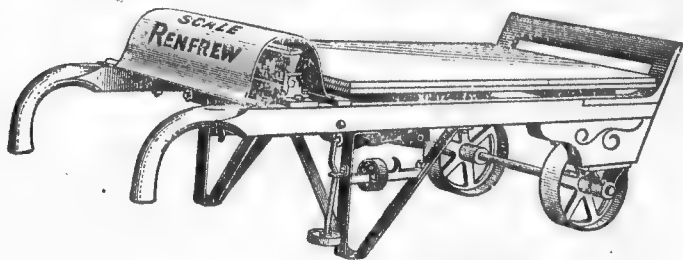
Children like Crown Brand best,—and it's good for them,—it promotes their growth in strength and health. They can eat as much as they like of "Crown Brand."

ASK YOUR GROCER for "CROWN BRAND"

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The Farm Scale that Saves Money for Farmers

## THE "RENFREW" HANDY TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE



Guaranteed by the Canadian Government

- ☐ The Renfrew saves every cent of profit for the farmer on everything he sells by weight,—because of its absolute accuracy.
- ☐ It saves for him time and labor,—simply wheel the Renfrew to what you want to weigh.
- ☐ It saves for him because it is built to last,—and weighs everything from one pound to 2000 pounds.
- ☐ Does your scale do these things? If not, it is time to buy a Renfrew,—the farm scale built to suit your requirements.

Mail Coupon for this Free Booklet

"The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells interestingly about the business side of farming,—and how money is saved with the Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

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**What is YOUR Brain Worth?**

Knowledge is earning power. The greater your knowledge, the greater your earning power. If yours is not a trained brain, it is not worth much in the present-day labor market. But Canada offers a wonderful opportunity to the man or woman with the trained brain—the man or woman who has the expert knowledge required in our different industries.

"The Shaw Way is the Sure Way" to get this knowledge. We will provide you with this in your own home and in your spare time. Hundreds of successful students prove that we can qualify YOU for a better position, better earnings and success. If you really want to earn more, to make your brain worth more, write today. Initiative is the first essential to success. Act NOW.

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Please explain (without obligation on my part) how I can successfully qualify for the position or profession underlined.

Chartered Accountant	Artist
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Bookkeeper	Story Writer
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Penman	Newspaper Reporter
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Name .....

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## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

it. So far we have not been able to find anyone who can show that the protective tariff is of any benefit to any grain grower.—Ed.

### HUMAN NATURE THE SAME

Editor, Guide:—I was forcefully impressed by at least one sentence in the letter of Albert E. Sturgeon in The Guide of August 7. He says: "The farmer on his own farm is just as grasping as those who you claim rob him." In this Mr. Sturgeon is perfectly correct. Human nature as we find it upon the farm is just the same as that which we find in the factory or in the office. Yet there is in some quarters a tendency to encourage, if not indeed to engender, an unwarranted and harmful prejudice, or worse, toward the individual rather than toward the system that has produced the individual. I was engaged in manufacturing for some years, and I must admit that the transition from manufacturer to farmer caused no wings to sprout from my shoulders. It is easy to ride to popularity on a popular cry; be that cry logically sound or otherwise, and politicians are very prone to use this cheap means to gain applause; but the true reformer will advocate the "brotherly feeling" that Mr. Sturgeon speaks of. Where there is so very striking a family resemblance as exists between the Western farmer and the Eastern manufacturer, a brotherly feeling ought to come easy. The system is what we hate, though we have perhaps each had a hand in perpetuating it. Mr. Sturgeon, however, makes a great mistake when he ceases to read The Guide. The Guide is fighting a big fight and, as a journal, in very thin ranks. It is his fight, and it does not so much matter if he fights with a gun and The Guide with a sword, so long as both make common cause. We want you, Mr. Sturgeon, and men of your type with us.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

Cupar, Sask.

### PARABLE FROM A PARASITE

Editor, Guide:—I am sending you by express a vegetable parasite. As it gave me an object lesson on the high tariff parasites I thought I would send it along to you. I found this parasite adhering to the Cottonwood and Golden Rod on new breaking. It looked like a pearl necklace on a rich gold chain, and this is what drew my attention to it. This parasite grows up until it can get hold of some other plant and winds itself round it with its wormlike legs on the vine. Then it forsakes Mother Earth and lives on the plant it has taken a grip on. The vine then withers away from where it has taken hold on the plant to the ground and hangs like a string. It has no leaves or root and the white berries come out in blossom like pearls. I have never seen this parasite before, and would like to have it sent to some of the city schools.

It is quite a novelty to me, but there is a greater novelty. It is the human parasite that lives on Mother Earth until it can get hold of some other hu-

man being to wind themselves around and look like a gold chain strung with shining pearls in the form of tariff advocates, and there are human beings allowing those human parasites to live off them and they do not protest any more than the Cottonwood and Golden Rod, and humans have brains and the rich man galls. They twine themselves about us farmers and have us to keep them as a parasite. Man is not yet made, he is only in process, and when all the farmers get their eyes open to the tariff parasites we will have just gone through the first process. A tariff on the people is civilized savagery with education and no brains.

W. C. MITCHELL.

Bowsman River, Man.

### CO-OPERATIVE COMPANIES

Editor, Guide:—I should very much like to see the opinion of your readers (most of whom have undoubtedly noticed the great increase of "Farmers' Co-operative Companies" during the last year or two) as to the advisability of supporting these different concerns when we already have the Grain Growers' Grain company firmly established and only waiting for more capital to enable them to handle most of the staples needed by the farmers. We also have in this province the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company which is chartered to handle practically everything on the farm. Now if any person has money to invest in co-operative concerns why not put it into one of the above mentioned which are both well established and whose management are well known and inspected. It seems to me that every dollar put into these mushroom concerns is really a dollar gone astray from the pioneer co-operative business, organized and financed by the farmers exclusively. I would very much like to hear what your readers think on the question.

A. H. STEWART.

Colonsay, Sask.

### MILITARISM NO MENACE

Editor, Guide:—As The Guide is professedly run for the purpose of education, etc., I should be glad to know, re your remarks on the letter from J. M. C., Rocanville, Sask., in issue of 7th inst., how the military spirit which Col. S. Hughes is endeavoring to foster in Canada is a menace to the public morals and safety.

I happen to know some parts of the British Empire that can turn out from an area equal to a few townships, a militia force about as strong as a Canadian N. W. province can muster, but I never heard that the public morals or safety of those places suffered on that account. Regarding the definitions of the words "jingo" and "chauvin" which you have discovered in Webster's dictionary and which you recommend to Col. Hughes and others suffering from similar troubles in last week's issue, I always thought that the former word came into use in Britain during the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 concerning people who insisted that Britain should join the Turks against Russia. The latter word originated, I have heard, in France from a fanatic of that name who was a great worshipper of Napoleon Bonaparte. I doubt, however, if many of us farmers here care a straw about the words or Webster either any more than we do about your reciprocity buncombe with the United States. Webster's definitions may be quite correct in Yankee, but Yankee is not always English. Perhaps, if you were now to give us Webster's derivation and pronunciation of the words it might help your cause a little and we would all know "where to get off at," sic.

By-the-by, how did you come by that Webster's dictionary; is it one of the 2,000 right from New York which you told us in issue of 21st the Winnipeg Telegram had sold in one week?

More power to Col. Hughes in his endeavor, an' lang may his lum reek. I believe that if we were to devote more time in training for our country's defence and less time in harassing ourselves and impoverishing our land trying to raise money to pay for the so-called up-to-date and get-rich-quick rubbish of farm implements, etc., that you boost to such an extent in The Guide, we should have a much pleasanter life.

JAS. LITTLEJOHN.

Elstow, Sask.

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Made from choicest wools and knit  
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TO GET BETTER LIGHT  
From COAL OIL (Kerosene)**

Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on experience unnecessary. Every home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 on money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$800 worth in 15 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer.

**AGENTS WANTED** 10 Days Trial  
MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 212 Aladdin Bldg. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.

## GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

**The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.**

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*Barrister, Etc.*

All Correspondence Promptly Attended to

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## Terminal Elevator Charges

Fort William and Port Arthur Terminals

### TARIFF OF TERMINAL ELEVATOR CHARGES

Effective for the Year Commencing September 1, 1912

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment, grain will be received upon the following terms and conditions and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1912, as recently announced by the terminal elevator companies:—

#### RATES

Receiving, elevating, cleaning, spouting, insurance against fire, and storage for the first fifteen days—three-quarters of one cent ( $\frac{3}{4}$ c.) per bushel.

On condemned, heating, heated, bin burnt grain or grain mixed therewith—Double the foregoing rate.

Storage, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days—One-thirtieth of one cent ( $\frac{1}{30}$ c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of re-cleaned screenings, an additional cleaning charge of one-half of one cent ( $\frac{1}{2}$ c.) per bushel.

On grain carrying a return of other grain of commercial value, for each re-cleaning, an additional charge of one-half of one cent ( $\frac{1}{2}$ c.) per bushel.

Exception—Separating flax from other grains—one cent (1c.) per bushel.

On wheat, scouring—Three cents (3c.) per bushel.

On tough grain, drying—Two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On damp or wet grain, drying—Four cents (4c.) per bushel.

On tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating or heated grain, when ordered re-elevated by the board of grain commissioners: For each re-elevation, one-quarter of one cent ( $\frac{1}{4}$ c.) per bushel; with a maximum charge for each three (3) re-elevations of one-half of one cent ( $\frac{1}{2}$ c.) per bushel; shrinkage on above—when immediately dried only actual shrinkage will apply. Otherwise shrinkage as follows:

On initial receipt—One per cent of gross weight.

On first re-elevation—One-half of one per cent of gross weight.

On each subsequent re-elevation—One quarter of one per cent of gross weight.

On screenings, elevating, spouting, insurance against fire, and storage for the first fifteen days—Two and one-quarter cents per hundred pounds.

On screenings, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the fifteen days—One-tenth of one cent ( $\frac{1}{10}$ c.) per hundred pounds.

On bulkheads, for their removal and other additional expense in handling and unloading car—Three dollars (\$3) for each bulkhead.

For preparing cars for flax shipments—Two dollars (\$2) for each car.

Unspecified grain will only be received, stored and treated subject to special charges to be agreed upon at the time, subject to the approval of the board of grain commissioners.

All charges for cleaning, drying, scouring, or other treatment, will be computed on gross weights; for elevation and storage, on net weights. All charges earned after issue of initial completed outturn and expense bill will follow the grain. All charges whatsoever must be paid before shipment.

#### WHEAT SCREENINGS

On wheat carrying a dockage of five per cent or more, after deducting one and one-half per cent of the gross weight for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the reclaimed screenings removed. No other returns for screenings will be made.

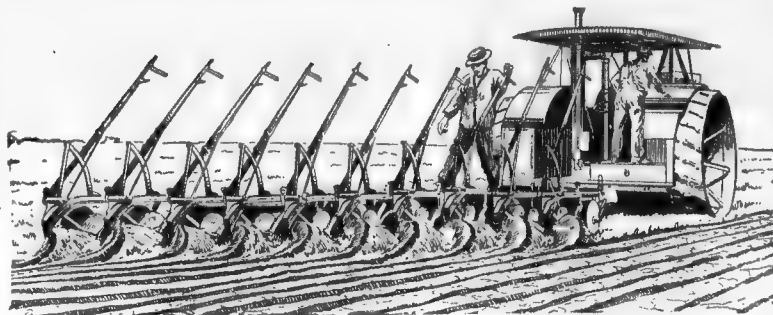
If disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns is not received within thirty (30) days from date of unloading, they may be disposed of for account of whom it may concern.

#### NO GRADE AND CONDEMNED GRAIN

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating or heated grain may always be refused. If received and stored it will be only under special contract and will always be at the owner's risk of deterioration.

#### SIR E. CARTWRIGHT DEAD

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 24.—Sir Richard Cartwright, who underwent an op-



## More Proof of Oliver Plow Quality

IN a plowing contest at Oxbow, Sask., June 22, 1912, an Oliver plow, taken from a dealer's stock and entered against all comers, easily won first prize. The plow was new and untried, yet it required only the ordinary adjustments. An Oliver plow that you buy from a local agent will do as good work for you as this plow did in the contest.

The winning of that first prize by a stock plow only furnished more proof of the efficiency and quality of Oliver plows. The best part of the story is that the Oliver plow will continue to do just as good work for many seasons because it is designed by men who know good plowing and who know how to build a plow to do good work until worn out.

## Oliver Plows Tractor Gang or Horse Drawn

are the result of fifty-seven years of good plow building. The tractor gangs are built up of 4, 5 and 6-base sections, rigid in themselves, but flexibly joined. Even a 55-base Oliver plow, the largest plow ever used, fol-

lows the lay of the land and plows the roughest or most rolling fields to an even depth. The bases are set or lifted easily while the plow is moving. The levers have double latches, allowing either or both hands to be used. A strong 18-inch rolling coulter lifts the entire plow base over a stone or other obstruction, setting it again automatically when the obstruction is passed. Every possible point of advantage has been applied to the construction of Oliver tractor gangs.

The Oliver No. 1 gang plow is a horse-drawn plow, designed especially for use in Western Canadian fields. When plowing

with an Oliver No. 1 gang the load is equalized at a point between the beams, which brings the draft strain equally on each beam and on each horse. There are no side strains on the beams—no tendency for joints to work loose; therefore, the plow runs easily, lasts a long time, needs no troublesome adjustments, and does an unusually large amount of work every day, because it is easy on the horses. This center hitch feature is found only in Oliver plows.

The I H C local agent will show these and many other advantages of Oliver plows, tractor gang, horse gang, and walking. He will supply you with catalogues and literature, or, write the nearest branch house.

#### Western Canadian Branches

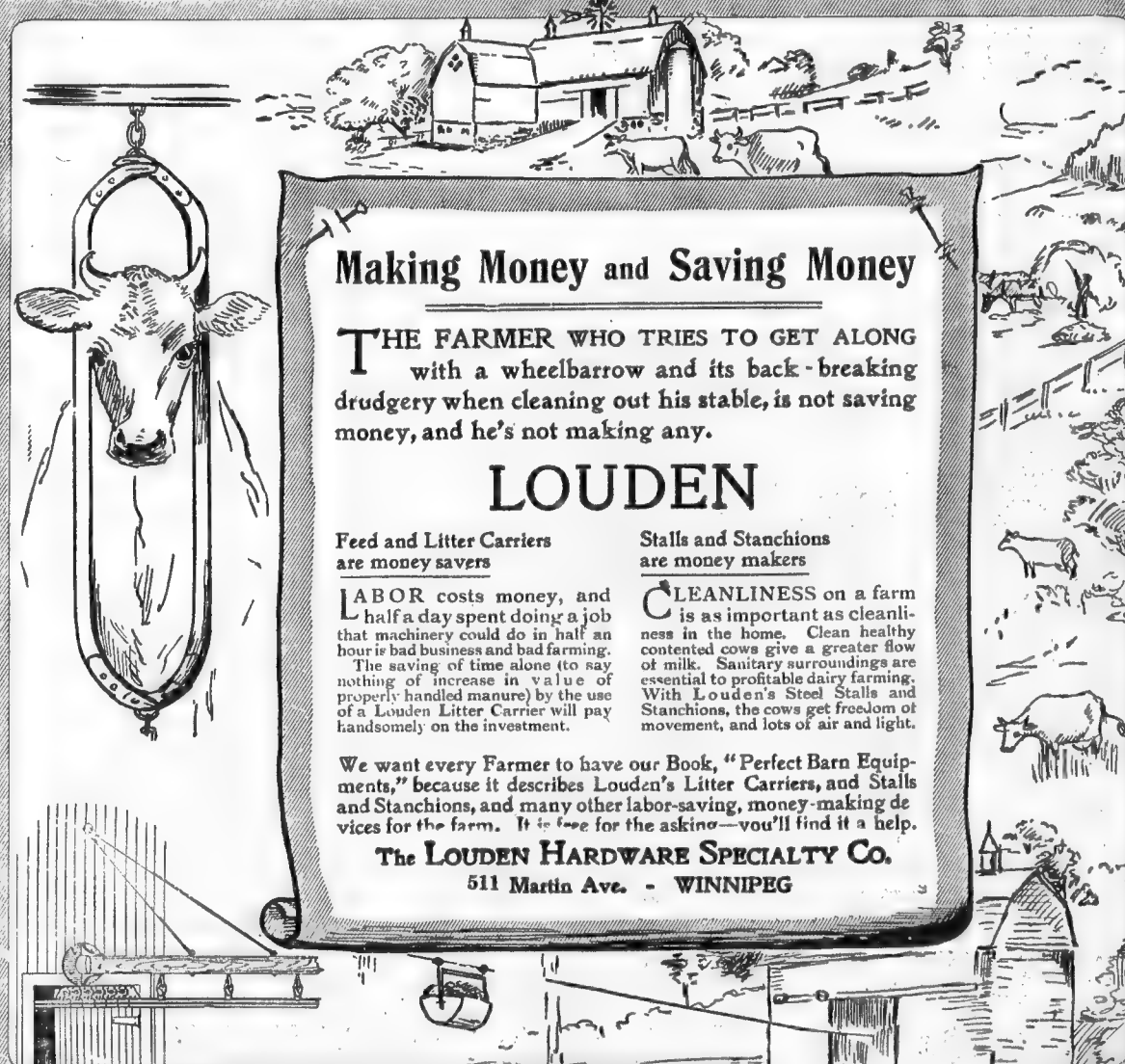
#### International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

#### I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A





## Making Money and Saving Money

**THE FARMER WHO TRIES TO GET ALONG**  
with a wheelbarrow and its back-breaking  
drudgery when cleaning out his stable, is not saving  
money, and he's not making any.

## LOUDEN

**Feed and Litter Carriers**  
are money savers

**LABOR** costs money, and half a day spent doing a job that machinery could do in half an hour is bad business and bad farming. The saving of time alone (to say nothing of increase in value of properly handled manure) by the use of a Loudon Litter Carrier will pay handsomely on the investment.

**Stalls and Stanchions**  
are money makers

**CLEANLINESS** on a farm is as important as cleanliness in the home. Clean healthy contented cows give a greater flow of milk. Sanitary surroundings are essential to profitable dairy farming. With Loudon's Steel Stalls and Stanchions, the cows get freedom of movement, and lots of air and light.

We want every Farmer to have our Book, "Perfect Barn Equipments," because it describes Loudon's Litter Carriers, and Stalls and Stanchions, and many other labor-saving, money-making devices for the farm. It is free for the asking—you'll find it a help.

**The LOUDON HARDWARE SPECIALTY Co.**  
511 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG

eration in the Kingston General Hospital last Thursday morning for strangulated hernia, died this forenoon.

Lady Cartwright and other members of the family were at his bedside during his last moments. His end was very peaceful.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce in the late Laurier ministry and for many years one of the leading statesmen of Canada, was born in Kingston, Ont., December 14, 1835. His education was obtained at Trinity College, Dublin. Early in

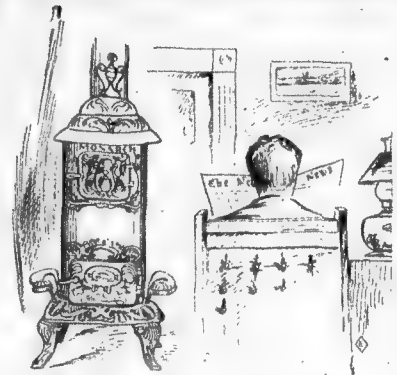
his career he was a Conservative and for several years he represented that party in parliament. In 1870 he abandoned the Conservative party and became a Liberal. Sir Richard was minister of finance from 1873 to 1878, and was chief financial critic and an outstanding figure in the Liberal ranks while in opposition. Some of his speeches on tariff questions are regarded masterpieces of parliamentary eloquence. He was acting premier and leader of the House of Commons in 1897, and was a member of the Anglo-

American joint high commission in 1898. Again in 1907 he became acting premier during the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier while attending the colonial conference in London. Sir Richard went to Washington in 1897 in connection with reciprocity. He was appointed to the Senate September 30, 1904, and made a member of the Imperial Privy Council 1898.

He was called to the Senate in 1904 and knighted by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria June 20, 1907, during the Diamond Jubilee.



## ORDER YOUR HEATER NOW



## EATONS CAN SELL YOU A HEATER FOR LESS

No matter how much or how little you wish to invest in a Heating Stove we have facilities for supplying you at money-saving prices.

Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue shows everything in the heating line, from the little "Air-Tight" Heater at \$1.00 to the splendid Art Huron Base Burner at \$28.00. On every Heater we guarantee you a substantial saving in price, after freight is paid.

We distribute direct to our customers the entire output of two large stove foundries.

Our prices represent one profit only on the actual foundry price—and the EATON profit is always low, based as it is on a quick cash turnover and on national sales. That is why we can sell you a Heater or a Cooking Stove for less money.

We put every dollar into our Heaters that is necessary to produce reliable and durable quality. We finish them well and we guarantee each to prove satisfactory after test. But we do not add one cent for needless selling expenses and middlemen's profits.

The cost of selling a Stove under the EATON plan is the lowest that experience, organization and system can make it. The EATON way of doing business permits economies unknown to other organizations, and the EATON policy is to share these economies with the customer by lowering prices in proportion.

### Order Your Heater Early!

Almost any Heater except the very small sizes will make a freight shipment of itself. Cold days may be expected any time now—and the cold evenings are here already. Order your Heater now and have it ready. We ship promptly and guarantee safe delivery.

The Heater shown in this advertisement is the "Monarch," one of the most popular styles in our Catalogue. It may be had in four sizes at \$8.85, \$11.45, \$12.85 and \$14.50 respectively. Full particulars on page 319 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue. The Catalogue is free on request. Write for your copy if not already received.

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

### LIGHT

The night has a thousand eyes,  
And the day but one;  
Yet the light of a whole world dies  
With the dying sun.

The Mind has a thousand eyes  
And the Heart but one;  
Yet the light of a whole life dies  
When love is done.

—Francis William Bourdillon.

### MATERNITY

Our little booklet on maternity, of which I spoke last week, is now ready for mailing. I know thousands of mothers and expectant mothers will be interested in this announcement.

This tiny booklet has been prepared by a fully qualified physician who has had an extensive country practice. Every expectant mother should have a copy. It points out the danger signals from which the pregnant woman should take alarm and so perhaps save her life or her health. It gives definite instructions for the care of both mother and child at the time of confinement, how to feed the little one, when it is necessary to raise the baby on the bottle and how to change the diet to counteract certain dangerous symptoms in children.

Altogether we think that it is a very useful little booklet and that it will be very eagerly received by mothers generally. Kindly enclose five cents to pay for printing and postage. If, when you send for it you care to write a letter interesting to our Sunshiners I will be glad to give it space in this page.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

I must ask anyone desiring an answer by mail to enclose a self addressed and stamped envelope for reply. If you wish to communicate with anyone who has written to this page the quickest and most satisfactory way is to enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope and send it to me with a note saying for whom it is intended. If you write the pen name on it at all let it be in pencil in one corner.

### THINKS WOMEN ARE CRUEL

Dear Sunshine:—I am a farmer's wife and do not know that I am at all gifted in writing articles for the public page, but will endeavor to commend most heartily the thoughts expressed by Francis Marion Beynon's article, in this page recently, regarding prospective mothers going out, etc. She voiced my sentiments exactly—at least, what were my sentiments—but circumstances have changed or modified them somewhat. If you will allow me I will give a little of my own experience. I am a young mother although I was not married young, and having read some of the books concerning wifehood and motherhood before I really became either I was quite anxious to do what was considered best when it came to the period, when I was looking forward to my first-born. I did not feel ashamed of my condition as it was not going to be born out of due season, and, clothing myself as becomingly as possible, I continued to go to church to within two months or six weeks of the specified time. I did not try to show myself and acted as quietly and suitably as anyone there and I saw no reason why I should be talked about or criticized. I honestly believed I was doing the right thing for myself and the unborn child. I believe so still; but it would take a good deal of persuasion to get me to do so again under similar circumstances.

I am now the mother of three, but realizing how some people talk I shut myself in quite early in the two succeeding periods. From my experience I believe women are the worst for faultfinding along this line; and young girls too, who would show more sense and modesty if they kept their tongues from this subject. One who is far removed from relatives often has the desire to confide in some friend at such times as this but it does not seem best to do so for oftener than not it will be rehearsed and likely become common gossip. It seems too bad that one in such a nervous—probably melancholy—state should have to shut everything up tight in her own bosom for fear of being a scandal.

The woman must shut herself up before-

hand and afterwards she cannot go out because she has to care for baby, and it is not fashionable to take babies to church; and if they come close you may just as well make up your mind to never put your nose outside the door. The more babies you have the less sympathy or consideration you get from the sisterhood of women. There are numbers of women who would not "stoop" to infanticide, who would willingly have their responsibility and care lightened but who put their shoulder to the wheel and do the very best they can when another and another comes to need her care and love.

"BLUEBELL."

Dear Miss Beynon:—I really hope it is Miss, but is not Francis a man's name?

Francis is usually a man's name but I believe Francis Willard and several other women besides myself have spelled it with an "i". At any rate it is the way my parents registered it.

Yes to your other question.

F. M. B.

### SENDING CLOTHING

Just a few lines to let you know I received your letter, and I hope you will excuse me for not writing before, but when a person is on the farm they get but very little spare time. But I will try and write regular after this. I am collecting up some things that I am going to send to you later on.

Hoping you will receive this card safe, I remain

Yours respectfully,

J. F.



### PRETTY MODELS

7468—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With or without Chemisette and High Collar, with Sleeves Open or Closed, with or without Undersleeves. 2 yards 36 1 yard 18 for collar, 1/2 yard 18 for undersleeves, 1/2 yard for chemisette and stock collar, for medium size.

7493—Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust.

583—Embroidery Pattern for Scallop.

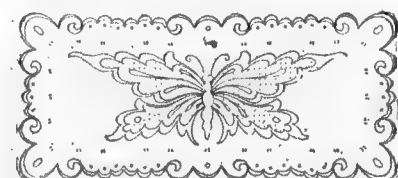
652—Embroidery Pattern for Daisies. With Round or Square Collar, Three-Quarter or Set-In Long Sleeves. 2 yards 36, for medium size.

7470—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. 3 yards 36 for blouse and upper portion of skirt, 3 yards 36 for front and lower portion of skirt and trimming, 1/2 yard 18 for collar, for medium size.

7477—Four-Piece Envelope Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With or without Plaited Portion, with High or Natural Waistline. 5 yards of material 36 inches wide for plain skirt when material has figure or nap, 4 1/2 yards 36 when material has neither figure nor nap, 1 yard 36 for plaited portions, for medium size.

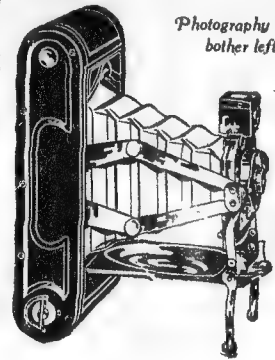
7483—Four-Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line, with Tucked or Plain Front Gore. 4 1/2 yards 36 to make with tucked front gore; 2 1/2 yards 36 with 1 1/2 yards of flouncing 44 inches wide to make with plain front gore as shown in small view, for medium size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.



Design for Embroidering a Removable Cover for a Pin Cushion five inches wide by fifteen inches long.

Two sides are given, the under-side with edge and glits for ribbon only.



Photography with the  
bother left out

Pictures,  
2 1/4 x 4 1/4  
inches

Price  
\$12.00

## No. 1A Pocket KODAK

Slips easily in and out of an ordinary coat pocket. Snap, it is fully extended and in focus. Snap, the picture is made. Snap, and it's closed again.

Carefully tested meniscus achromatic lens, accurate shutter; daylight loading, of course. Made of aluminum, covered with fine seal grain leather. Kodak quality in every detail. Loads for twelve exposures. Pictures 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches. Price \$12.00.

Other Kodaks \$5.00 to \$100.00. Brownie Cameras, they work like Kodaks, \$1.00 to \$12.00. All are fully described in the Kodak catalogue free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited  
Toronto - Can.

### MOORE LIGHT IN USE IN THE HOME



MOORE LIGHT is very popular for home use. It brings to the lonely homesteader & the farmer in his home all the advantages of the city with electricity & gas as the "MOORE" STOVES can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the City Man is beginning to realize that "MOORE" LIGHT produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light. It is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS. Sold by all the leading Hardware Stores. WRITE FOR FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. ROBERT M. MOORE & CO. Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

### STAY! AT THE

## SEYMOUR HOTEL

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Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS

RATE \$2.00 PER DAY

FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS

Phone Garry  
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JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

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House Paints, Barn Paints,  
Roofing Paints, Shingle Stains,  
Floor Paints, Varnishes, etc.

### Direct from the Factory

You save money and goods are guaranteed

Send us dimensions of your building and we will estimate the quantities and cost for you

The Carbon Oil Works, Limited  
Dept. G, Winnipeg, Man.

## SUNSHINE LAMP FREE



to try in your home 15 days. Ineandcent 300 Candle Power. Burns common gasoline. Gives better light than gas, electricity, acetylene or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. Unequaled for fine sewing or reading. Absolutely safe. COSTS 1 CENT PER NIGHT. Guaranteed 5 years. No wick. No chimney. No mantle trouble. No dirt. No smoke. No odor. A perfect light for every purpose. Take advantage of our 15 day free trial. AGENTS WANTED. Offer. Write today.

Apply—WALDRON TRADING CO.  
WALDRON - SASK.

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## "MAY WE TRY AGAIN"

Several who have won prizes have asked me this question "May we try again?" Of course you may, again and again and again. I hope that none of you are just writing for the prizes. Don't you know that merely to send a story good enough to print is quite a feather in your cap, for the circle of Young Canadians is widening and only good stories can get into the page.

I don't want this to make you afraid to try, for one little girl who wrote us a perfectly splendid story said she hardly dreamed she would win a prize because she was only ten years old.

Another little girl writes, "It is the very nicest club I ever belonged to," and so it should be if we would all turn right in and work with a will, trying to see what splendid stories we could send

prize photo. Mama wrote and ordered two extra papers for which I enclose ten cents also five cents for a button if you have one.

I will close now with love.

EILEEN GILLIES.

I am sorry we have not a button as yet but we are considering them and promise to forward one as soon as they arrive.

Dear Dixie Patton—I received my prize, "Facing Death" and I wish to thank you for it. It is a dandy and we all enjoyed reading it.

If there is another Camera Contest there will likely be more trying from around here. I should have written before but as it was raining I could get no chance to send a letter to the post-office. I remain, Yours truly  
KENNETH SUTHERLAND.



At Play with Sandy and Baby.

in and not minding a bit who wins the prize.

Read the prize stories over carefully and try to better the best and, as I said before, you can be sure that Dixie Patton at least will like what you send in.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## A STORY PRIZE WINNER

Dear Editor of Young Canada Club:—I received the book, "Through the Little Green Door," and I think it is a dandy. I like that kind of a book and I thank you very heartily for it. But I can hardly understand how a simple little story like mine could win a prize. I do not believe I would have tried for it if the prizes had not been books, for I love reading so I read this "Through the Little Green Door" in one day, and went to school besides.

This is the nicest club I think I ever joined.

We have school here and I am in the fourth grade, I have been in it for a year but don't know when I will get through it as we have so little school. We have only about twenty-one months of school in three years.

We live on a farm, about six miles from town. I have a calf myself. Her name is Jessie. She is a fine calf. If we stay here I can have all of her calves. So you see that would bring me in a lot of money. Or at least, quite a lot for a girl of ten years.

When the "mosquito season" was on it was fun to watch the cows and chickens. The chickens would pick them, the mosquitoes, all off the cows, even jumping up to get them. I've seen them even take them off the end of the cow's nose and they would hold down their heads so the chickens could. And once, Jessie's mother even got down on her knees. Indeed she did, for the whole family saw her. I think dumb brutes know and understand more than we give them credit for. Don't you think so?

But my letter is getting long, and my time short, so I will close with the very best wishes for the club.

PRAIRIE ROSE.

Try again, Ruth, and don't mind if you don't win a prize next time.—D.P.

## TWO CAMERA PRIZE WINNERS

Dear Dixie Patton:—I must thank you very much for the two very nice books. I had no idea I should win the second book, it was quite a surprise.

We have not had the G.G.G. for two weeks. Hope we have not missed the

Dear Dixie Patton:—I am enclosing a print of two of our colts. The one drinking we call Sandy, the other, Baby. Sandy is an orphan and is having his dinner in the picture. Baby is stealing some of Sandy's oats.

Hoping that you will see fit to enter my picture in the contest, I remain,

Yours truly,  
ANNIEHANSON,  
(Age 16)

Certified: Mrs. A. Hanson.

Your picture arrived too late for the competition but as it is such an excellent one I am going to print it in our page and hope that you will compete in the camera contest which we are going to start soon.

## HORSE HEROES

Told by a Horse.

In the year nineteen hundred and eight a fierce prairie fire, ranging from one to two miles long, burnt all the prairie black for eight or ten miles. Amidst the columns of black smoke were to be seen bright red flames of fire, as it devoured everything in its way, not stopping for any obstacle, and no one beheld the fire without being smitten with fear.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon the fire was about six miles away. At twelve o'clock the fire seemed to be conquered, for there were men trying to put it out all the time. Then all of a sudden the fire broke out anew. This I heard my master telling to a friend a few days after the fire. My master, my mate, and I had just gone for a load of wood, starting at five o'clock in the morning. On the 30th of September, about noon, we reached the bush, tired and exhausted. After getting our dinners my master cut a load of wood. We stayed at the bush all night. Before dawn we started for home. We were very glad to start for home, for the night was dark and cold.

At noon we came to a neighbor's, about three miles from our place. We got our dinners at his place. After dinner I heard some one exclaim: "How smoky it is!" "Yes, I wonder where the fire is?" I listened in amazement to this conversation. Then I heard them sprawling on to the roof of the barn to see where the fire was. "It is near my place," I heard my master say. This proved to be true.

My master started for home, my mate and I with him. He got on horseback, and we started off at a quick trot. When about a mile from home, we ran faster, for we saw our barn on fire.

How sorry I was when I reached home to find my three comrades burned to death.

That night we had to sleep outside, for our barn and all our hay and oats were burnt in the fire. We had a little hay, which our master had borrowed from a neighbor, and some burnt oats for our supper. For many nights we had to sleep out in the cold and rain. As the results from the fire, and no barn, I took paralysis from which I never recovered.

# Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

## The Range With A Reputation

Buying a new range is a matter worthy of your most careful consideration. It is a mistake to buy from pretty pictures and glowing printed descriptions—very inferior ranges are plentifully supplied with both. Before deciding upon a range, the wise woman will go to the local dealer, handling them and examine closely into the superior points of merit of the Great Majestic—the range with a reputation, built on honor—of the best materials.

## Won't Break or Rust Like Steel—Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

It is the ONLY range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a Great Majestic may be more than others, it outwears 3 ordinary ranges.

## All Copper Movable Reservoir

Heated through copper pocket stamped from one piece of copper, setting against fire. Holds 15 gal. By turning lever, frame and reservoir—moves away from fire—patented feature only on Majestic.

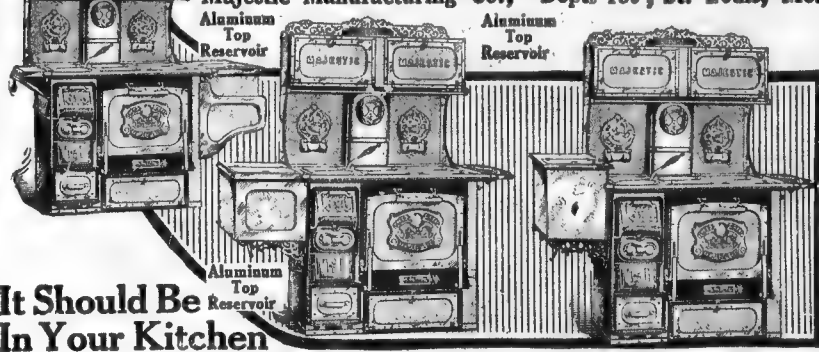
## Perfect Baker—Fuel Saver

The Majestic is put together with rivets—joints and seams remain air tight.

The oven is lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, put there to stay covered with an iron grate—you can see it. Uses but half the fuel used in other ranges, gives an absolutely even dependable baking heat.

The Majestic is for sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison."

Majestic Manufacturing Co., Dept. 139, St. Louis, Mo.



It Should Be In Your Kitchen

# UNRIVALLED COLUMBIA



\$39, \$58, \$80, etc.

## THE 1912 MODEL HORNLESS

Latest and best. Wonderfully loud and perfect tone.

WHY PAY \$100? We want you to compare.

Look for the famous Watch Case Concert Grand Reprodncer and other Columbia Patents.

These Prices include a liberal supply of Genuine Columbia Records, of your own choice.

TERMS: FROM \$5.00 DOWN AND \$3.00 MONTHLY

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Nordica, Constantino, Bonci, Garden, Alice Neilson, Cavalleri, Bispham, etc., sing for the Columbia only.

30,000 Records in Stock, including all your favorite Songs, etc.

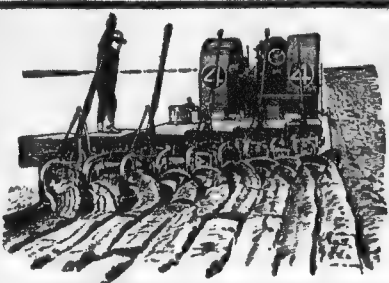
Double disc records, two different selections, 85c. Imported English, Irish, and Scotch records now ready. Once try the new Columbia records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

**WINNIPEG PIANO CO.** 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO AND GRAPHOPHONE HOUSE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





### Sold on Approval

When the manufacturer can afford to sell a farm tractor on approval, there's one thing certain—that he comes pretty near knowing that it will give satisfaction. He could give no more positive proof of his confidence. **THE BIG FOUR "30"** is the only tractor ever sold on approval. You give it a thorough trial in your own field and do not pay a cent for it until you have satisfied yourself that it will do all that is claimed for it. That's a pretty good way to buy a tractor.



WRITE NOW for our book "Some 1911 Records,"—tells you all about what other farmers have done with **THE BIG FOUR "30"**

**Emerson-Brantingham Co.**  
168 Princess St. Winnipeg

**School of Gas Tractioneering opens November 11th at Minneapolis**

Write **BIG FOUR TRACTOR WORKS**, Minneapolis, Minn. for particulars

### The "Gregg" Malleable Knee Sleigh

Which is made in Winnipeg, is the strongest, easiest-running and best oscillating sleigh made. If your dealer does not handle our sleighs write us, we will tell you where to get them. Write for descriptive matter

**Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg**

## WINCHESTER



### SELF-LOADING RIFLES

For simplicity and quickness of operation, combined with accuracy of shooting and ease of handling, Winchester Self-Loading Rifles are in a class by themselves. They are made in .32, .35, .351 and .401 calibers, giving a range of power that enables their use for any size of game. They are the most advanced type of hunting rifle and have come to stay, as they have proved their merits. Send postal for illustrated catalog.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct.

# Appeal to Macdonald

J. W. Scallion Appeals to the Farmers to be True to the Cause of the West.

To the Electors of Macdonald:—

As a general thing a bye-election is not considered of much importance, and this is especially the case when the government of the day has a large majority in parliament, so that the loss or gain of a seat has little effect on its support in the House of Commons. But owing to the persistent demands and agitation of the Western farmers for wider markets, a reduction in the tariff burdens and an extension of the British Preference, the Macdonald election is of very great importance, not that a victory for the farmers would weaken the government, but it would impress the government with the advisability, if not the absolute necessity, of meeting the demands of the West for economic justice and fair play. Those demands were presented to our two political leaders and to parliament at Ottawa by the farmers of Canada, and will be persisted in until free access to the United States markets, a policy of the progressive lowering of the tariff and an extension of the British Preference leading to entire free trade with Britain, are secured. The Macdonald election should not be regarded as a political party contest, as it will have practically little effect on the standing of the two political parties. But it will have an effect, and it may be a very important one, on the tariff policy of the government. Therefore every farmer in that constituency, no matter what his previous party leanings may have been, should support the farmers' independent candidate, who holds no brief from privilege or predatory interests, but is free to champion the cause of the people on the floor of parliament as he has done before, and as he has done for years both in and out of parliament, on the public platform and through his paper, one of the greatest exponents of Western progressive measures, devoted to the cause of the people today. When the Western farmers were struggling in the grip of the elevator combine, Mr. Richardson was one of their ablest advocates in parliament for securing freedom for the shipment and sale of their grain.

The agitation which now threatens to sweep away the privileges of the C.P.R. in relation to the ten per cent. clause was anticipated by Mr. Richardson when he introduced into parliament in 1897, a resolution to appoint a commission to ascertain the cost of the railway in order that it might be shown that the road was then earning over ten per cent. on the capital invested, and that control of rates might be assumed by the government. His speech upon that occasion, when he laid bare the financial methods of the enterprise, demonstrated the grasp he possessed of the situation, of which most of us were in ignorance.

Mr. Richardson was the only member of parliament to bring in a resolution to interpret the clause in the C.P.R. charter exempting the company's lands from taxation for twenty years, to date from the time the company got control of its lands, but his resolution was opposed by both sides of the House, notwithstanding that an act had been passed by parliament years before to interpret a clause in the charter in order to enable the C.P.R. to bring in iron and steel bridge material duty free, to replace the wooden bridges of first construction. These facts are given to show the stand Mr. Richardson has taken when a member of parliament for the rights of the people. The farmers of Macdonald will not only do credit to themselves, but will earn the gratitude of the farmers of the West by electing Mr. Richardson to represent them in parliament. He is bound to no party, but will, if elected, be in a position to support any measure, no matter by whom introduced, if found to be in the interest of the people.

Surely noise and fury, prejudice and flag-waving, these, now to everyone transparent campaign frauds, can have no effect, but ridicule, in coming elections. Will Western farmers allow Eastern protected interests and the

beneficiaries of special privilege to dictate to them not only where they must purchase their supplies, but also where they must sell their produce? These plutocrats who invest millions of Canadian money in promoting United States enterprise and industries because they find such investments profitable, have decided that the Western farmers must not enter that country for the sale of their produce, even if found profitable to do so.

Farmers of the West have had some experience now of what the decision of Eastern plutocrats has cost them for the past year. Will they vote to continue the rule of the interests, or will they strike for freedom to buy and sell where they can do so to the best advantage? That is what the election in Macdonald means. That is what every election that will be held in the West for some time to come will mean, and it is for the Western farmers to say whether they will have restriction or freedom of trade. It is "up" to them. They have scored heavily in Saskatchewan. That is the first victory. Macdonald will have an opportunity of speaking, for a part at least, of Manitoba. Every farmer of Manitoba, every farmer in the West, will watch the action of the voters of Macdonald with intense interest. Let Macdonald be the second victory, and when Manitoba has an opportunity to speak as a whole there will be no uncertain sound. Let no one think that the farmers of Macdonald will win an easy victory. It will require the best efforts of every friend of the farmers in Macdonald to win. Government machines will be in full swing in that constituency. If Macdonald can be purchased, no matter what the price, there is little doubt that the attempt will be made. Eastern interests and their friends in the government cannot afford to lose Macdonald if it can be won by any means. Everyone knows that. Therefore if the farmers of Macdonald win against such odds they will deserve the thanks and gratitude of every farmer in Canada.

J. W. SCALLION.  
Virden, Man., Sept. 23, 1912.

### C.N.R. MAGNATES ON GRAIN BLOCKADE

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—Congestion of grain traffic, greater than that which caused so much uneasiness last year, is forecasted by George Stephen, general freight agent of the Canadian Northern railway. Mr. Stephen has just returned from a trip through the West, and says:—

"It is a well known fact that the crop of 1911 was much later than the crop of 1910 in starting to move; and it is quite evident that the 1912 crop will be three weeks or a month later than the 1911 crop." The Dominion inspection department reports that from September 1 to 21 inclusive, 1,826 cars of grain were inspected this year, as compared with 5,600 cars for the same period in 1911. These figures are official and they explain the conditions which attend the harvesting of this year's crop. It is very evident that, even with the best of weather conditions, from now on the railways will not have a longer period than two months in which to carry this year's crop to the lake front prior to the close of navigation."

Discussing the matter, Mr. Stephen pointed out that only one-third of the amount of grain had been inspected to date as was inspected by September 21 last year. "That shows, more than anything I can say," he added, "exactly what we are up against in moving this year's crop."

### Sir William Says Otherwise

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Sir William Mackenzie announced tonight that, according to advices received from the agents of the Canadian Northern railway in the West, there would be no appreciable congestion in moving the grain harvested this year.

"I think that it can safely be said that the grain crop will all be moved by spring," said Sir William. "Of

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Why not be your own landlord and employer in a land like this? I have said nothing about fruit because that's too large a subject for this space. I am not selling land. I merely want to send you the booklets the Santa Fe has prepared about this wonderful valley and the possibilities for homeseekers here. We will tell you all about the country—its roads, schools, soil, climate, irrigation works and products. Then if you like we will tell you how to get there and see the land for yourself.

The booklets are free, and surely you ought to read them and see if you will be better off in the San Joaquin Valley. Ask any special questions, and if the books do not tell, I'll answer free, too. Address

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A.T.&S.F.Ry., 2388 Railway Exchange, Chicago

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course, there is bound to be a certain congestion every year, and it will be a poor year for the Western farmers when there is not. But it is certain that there will be no greater delay with the coming crop than there was with last year's grain, and I feel sure that the crops will be moved by spring."

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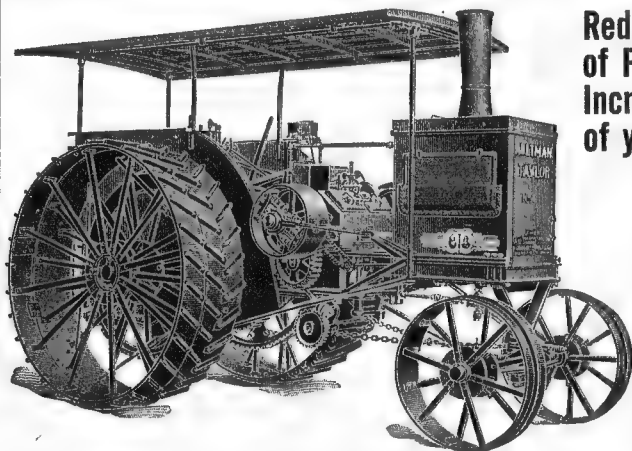
## Saskatchewan Sheep Sales REGINA WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 30

THERE will be held at the Exhibition Grounds, Regina, on Wednesday, October 30, at Two p.m., an auction sale of Pure Bred Sheep, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association. Males and females of all the leading breeds will be offered, also a few high-grade ewes. The Association will supply any individual or district with grade ewes to form the nucleus of a breeding flock at \$7.00 per head, laid down. Sales arranged privately.

Write to the  
Secretary  
for particulars

W. G. SUTHERLAND,  
Saskatoon, President

J. COCHRANE SMITH,  
Regina, Secretary



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LUMBERSOLES have wood soles which wear like iron and keep out cold and damp better than leather, rubber or steel, besides being much lighter in weight. Felt linings keep your feet warm and snug in 50 below. Not a fad, but a necessity in Canadian winters. We have hundreds of letters from wearers all over the Dominion, telling us that they would not be without LUMBERSOLES at five times the price. Note that we sell the style illustrated above for \$3.00. ALL DELIVERY CHARGES PAID. We positively guarantee LUMBERSOLES and will refund the money to any buyer who finds them not as represented. If you do not need the Half-Wellington shown above, send for a pair of two-buckle LUMBERSOLES. Catalogue of British-made specialties sent anywhere, free. Fine boots and shoes for men, women and children, Scottish woolen socks, underwear, etc., etc. DEALERS WANTED.

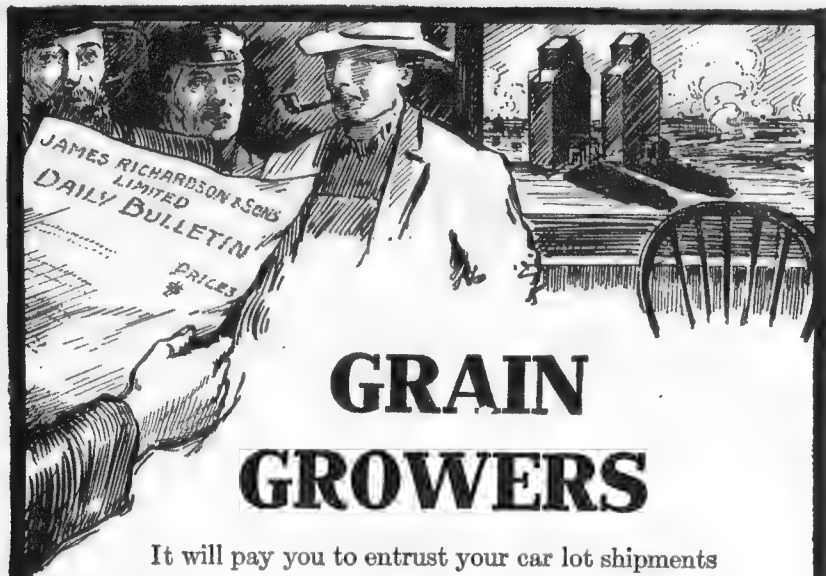


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### LLOYD GEORGE A SINGLE TAXER

London, Sept. 26.—British land owners showed anxiety today at the news that Chancellor of Exchequer Lloyd George will be ready either October 7, when Parliament re-convenes, or very soon afterwards, to definitely announce the details of his programme for "freeing the land for the benefit of the people."

"Lloyd George is at heart a single taxer," said one of his closest friends and advisers, an American, today. As a practical statesman he appreciates that it would not do to attempt to put England on a single tax basis all at once, but this is the end towards which he is working. He proposes by ever increasing taxation of land values ultimately to break up the land monopoly.

At the conference of land tax reformers to be held in London early in October, in connection with the Lloyd George campaign, Joseph Fels, the American millionaire, will propose a resolution affirming "The deep conviction of this conference that the existing deplorable condition of the people is directly traceable to the withholding of land from its best economic use."

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### LAST LINK OF H.B. RAILWAY

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 28.—The government has let the contract for the last section of the Hudson Bay railway, extending from Split Lake to tidewater, a distance of 165 miles. J. D. McArthur is the successful tenderer.

This announcement is of the utmost importance to the people of Western Canada, for the dream of the West of a road to Hudson Bay is now near practical realization. It means a new outlet for Western wheat and a shorter route to the British market. The whole road will be completed by 1914, and ready to handle the crop of the fall of that year.

The official announcement of the terminus is not yet made, although in all probability it will be Port Nelson. It is expected by the department of railways and canals that it will be Nelson, as the line is eighty miles shorter than to Churchill and runs through a better country, with lower grades.

### U.S. NORTHWESTERN CROPS

Minneapolis, Sept. 30.—One hundred and fifty millions of dollars more than last year will be received by the farmers of the northwest for their five staple grains, hay and potatoes produced in 1912, according to estimates of the Northwest Farmstead of Minneapolis in its issue today. The increased value of the crops of 1912 over 1911 is estimated to be almost \$250,000,000.

Eight Total crops		Total values	
States	1912	1911	1912
Northwest	1912	1911	1912
Wheat	373	216	300
Corn	158	116	73
Oats	388	156	114
Barley	105	67	67
Flax	30	27	39
Fl. 5 grains	1,054	587	598
Potatoes	79	45	36
Hay	11	...	92

Aggregate value ..... 721 571  
Increased value over last year \$150,000,000  
Increased value over 2 years ago 240,000,000

### THANKSGIVING OCT. 28

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 27.—A proclamation will issue within a day or so, fixing Monday, October 28, as a public holiday and day for general thanksgiving throughout Canada for the bounteous mercies of the past year.

## Ship Your Grain To Us!

Take advantage of our experience. We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship us. We know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges, and we avoid selling on declines. Our business has been built up on our motto: "GOOD RETURNS TO FARMERS." We have been established for twenty-eight years. Don't you believe our experience could be made valuable to you?

Our commission is ONE CENT per bushel—too small to pay anything to agents. We have no agents; you get THE FULL NET PRICE at which your grain is sold, less our 1c per bushel commission.

If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions, and if you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. Ry., ship to "McBean Bros., Fort William." If on the C.N.R. ship to "McBean Bros., Port Arthur."

If at all possible we strongly advise loading direct from your wagon into the car, thus preserving the identity

NOTE.—A large yield of grain this fall does not mean low prices. Europe needs every bushel of our grain, and will be willing to pay good prices for it. Should prices get below a fair legitimate value, don't sacrifice. Write us for advice. Reference: BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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of your grain, and also ensuring that you get paid for every bushel you put into the car.

Send us a six or eight ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities can be made to draw a good price if properly handled. We understand this business thoroughly, and those are the points that count. Write us for market prospects; you need the BEST; it means MONEY to you. We are not looking for very low prices this coming season.

We are licensed and bonded.

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### SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man

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Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

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References: Royal and Union Banks.

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Send samples and ask for values  
Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

### EXTENDING NAVIGATION SEASON

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 29.—The question of extending the period of navigation this year is under consideration by the government. The proposal involves the sometimes difficult work of keeping the harbors open, the lights in operation and the buoys in place during the late fall, a period often of severe storms and cold. Last year weather conditions were favorable and navigation continued through the first week in December. The course to be followed this year depends largely upon the views of the shipping men with whom the question is being taken up by the department of marine and fisheries.

### LA FOLLETTE FOR OLD PARTY

Madison, Wis., Sept. 27.—The keynote of the Wisconsin campaign "was sounded today by Senator La Follette. Branding the democratic ticket and platform in Wisconsin as an "alliance between anti-Bryan, anti-Wilson, tory democrats and reactionary 'stalwart' republicans," Senator La Follette in this week's issue of La Follette's Weekly Magazine, asks for the support of Wisconsin citizens for the republican state ticket. There is a pointed paragraph in which the senator shows the achievements in Wisconsin during the incumbency of Governor McGovern.

"Both the platform and the state ticket of the republican party deserve the loyal support of progressives in Wisconsin," declares the editorial. "Governor McGovern's sorry and ill-fated attempt to serve those influences that caused him to dip his fingers into the Roosevelt tar barrel at Chicago should not in this campaign be weighed against his record in the governor's office—a

record of earnest and faithful co-operation with the legislature in carrying to fulfillment every pledge made in 1910. This record will be taken by Wisconsin progressives as assurance of the same devotion to platform promises in the future."

The editorial opens with a statement that the republican party is an instrument with which government is made to represent the will of the people. He shows how the people have been placed in control by the abolition of the spoils system, the emasculating of patronage, the crushing of the secret lobby and the rooting out of other devices of misgovernment.

"So in Wisconsin, the republican party stands today the party of progress, the party of fundamental democracy, the party of the people," continues a part of the editorial.

"Support of the republican state ticket means support of the progressive movement not only in Wisconsin, but also in the nation—where the Wisconsin way of making the dominant party serve the public will be destined soon to become the national way."

Just before the late Mark Twain's daughter sailed for Europe she attended a reception at which she met one of the friends of her childhood who had been a very small boy, but had grown to be an unusually tall man. Thinking that her father might not remember the friend, she said:

"You remember Tom Jones, father?"

"I remember part of him," replied Mark, peering up at Jones, "but it seems to me it would take a week to remember all of him."



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Sept. 30, 1912.)

Wheat—Receipts during the past week, while not nearly as heavy as they were this time last year, have been more than sufficient to fill the requirements of the few exporters who had pace to fill. The result is that the big premium which could be got for spot wheat is now a thing of the past. To-day only a small premium over October prices can be got for spot wheat, and this premium is likely to continue only until receipts begin to get really heavy. While the last couple of days of the past week saw some new exporters in the market for grain, there has not yet been any sign of there being a general demand from abroad for our wheat. Some of the biggest exporters claim that our prices are still out of line, and any continuance of fine weather with correspondingly larger receipts may perhaps see some further decline in cash prices. It is noticeable to-day that the inspections show a large percentage of tough grain.

Oats—Futures close nearly two cents lower than a week ago, but the spot grain is worth more money. The stocks at the terminals are the smallest for years, and there has also been a scarcity of oats in Winnipeg. Good prices should continue on this grain until we get a very free movement of the new crop.

Flax—There has been practically nothing doing in this grain throughout the week, and the same thing applies to barley.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.	May
Sept. 24	89	85	84	90
Sept. 25	88	84	84	89
Sept. 26	88	84	84	89
Sept. 27	87	84	87	89
Sept. 28	87	84	85	89
Sept. 30	87	84	86	89
Oats—				
Sept. 24	39	34	34	36
Sept. 25	39	34	34	36
Sept. 26	38	33	33	36
Sept. 27	37	33	33	35
Sept. 28	38	33	33	36
Sept. 30	37	33	33	36
Flax—				
Sept. 24	157	155	155	155
Sept. 25	158	155	155	155
Sept. 26	157	155	155	155
Sept. 27	156	155	155	155
Sept. 28	156	155	155	155
Sept. 30	155	155	155	155

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 28)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	88
No. 1 Northern wheat, 16 cars	88
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car (dockage)	89
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	86
No. 2 Northern wheat, 9 cars	86
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	86
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car (dockage)	87
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car (sample)	82
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	84
Rejected wheat, 1 car	81
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	84
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	82
Rejected wheat, 1 car	82
No grade wheat, 1 car, heating	80
No grade wheat, 1 car	85
No grade wheat, 4 cars	80
No grade wheat, 3 cars	81
No grade wheat, 4 cars	83
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 1 car	83
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	76
No grade wheat, 2 cars	82
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 1 car, mixed	81
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	74
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	84
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	82
No grade durum wheat, 1 car, o.w.b.	81
No grade durum wheat, 1 car, heating	80
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	86
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	69
No. 3 corn, 1 car	68
No. 4 corn, 1 car	67
No. 3 white oats, 11 cars	30
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	30
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	30
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	29
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	27
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29
No grade oats, 1 car, rye	27
No grade oats, 1 car	28
Sample oats, 1 car	29

No. 2 rye, 1 car, oat	62
No. 2 rye, 6 cars	64
No. 3 rye, 1 car	61
No. 4 barley, 1 car	49
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	58
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	45
No grade barley, 1 car, seedy	48
No grade barley, 1 car	50
No grade barley, 2 cars	52
No grade barley, 1 car	54
No grade barley, 1 car	50
No grade barley, 1 car	50
No grade barley, 1 car, heating	42
No grade barley, 1 car, black oats	47
Sample barley, 5 cars	54
Sample barley, 3 cars	55
Sample barley, 3 cars	53
Sample barley, 2 cars	48
Sample barley, 1 car	59
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	58
Sample barley, 2 cars	56
Sample barley, 2 cars	52
Sample barley, 1 car	64
Sample barley, 1 car	46
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, to arrive	1.68
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.68
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.73

NOTE.—Owing to lack of space some of the cash sales have been omitted, but the highest and lowest prices on every grade are given.

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Sept. 20 was 1,760,920.50, as against 1,661,658.10 last week, and 2,554,795.50 last year. Total shipments for the week were 645,379, last year 904,908. The amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	30,491.10	2,640.50
No. 1 Northern	250,880.00	381,091.20
No. 2 Northern	167,356.30	1,079,778.40
No. 3 Northern	165,614.40	520,707.10
No. 4	118,812.00	75,065.10
No. 5	107,957.50	24,484.10
Other grades	919,808.40	470,938.30
	1,760,920.50	2,554,795.50

Stocks of Oats—	1912	1911
No. 1 C.W.	19,377.32	17,210.18
No. 2	2,413.17	260,047.32
No. 3	42,052.19	41,211.28
Ex. 1 Feed	12,939.22	
1 Feed	25,416.00	
2 Feed	1,548.25	
Other grades	318,991.07	96,710.19
	420,739.20	415,180.29

Stocks of Barley—	1912	1911
No. 3	289,847.00	334,799.00
Flax	182,330.00	34,726.00
	472,177.00	369,525.00

Shipments	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	408,825	110,899	85,719
Last year	9,992	332	405

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS (Sept. 27)

	1912	1911
Wheat—		
No. 1 Hard	31,180.00	1,557.30
No. 1 Northern	693,645.00	334,307.20
No. 2 Northern	324,314.40	1,121,493.40
No. 3 Northern	169,667.40	795,572.40
No. 4	102,359.00	190,750.30
No. 5	99,892.00	70,379.00
Other grades	892,893.40	563,519.10

This week	2,313,952.00	3,075,579.50
Last week	1,760,920.50	2,554,795.50

Increase	553,031.10	520,784.00
Shipments this year	619,672	
Shipments last year	1,653,268	

	1912	1911
Oats	417,362	340,811
Barley	309,951	312,675
Flax	168,943	32,302

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	196,059	56,841	41,081
Last year	167,836	85,000	5,550

	This Year	Last Year
No. 1 C.W.	16,449.04	20,951.31
No. 2 C.W.	4,679.31	208,235.30
No. 3 C.W.	39,803.23	24,507.11
Ex. 1 Feed	15,351.20	
1 Feed	42,596.33	
2 Feed	1,705.09	
Others	298,775.20	86,753.30

This week	417,362.04	340,811.12
Last week	420,739.20	415,180.29
Decrease	31,377.16	

Shipments this year	196,059	
Shipments last year	167,836	

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	2,836,338	1,245,504	425,267
Last week	3,141,896	1,521,951	460,795
Last year	3,774,000	4,638,257	389,906

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Port Arthur	1,760,920	420,739	299,847
Depot Harbor		19,131	
Meaford	12,867	633	
Midland, Tiffin	140,091	147,400	
Goderich	116,961	36,353	2,448
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	738	4,159	
Pt. Colborne	85,935		
Kingston	30,148	6,100	42,000
Montreal	332,282	437,620	45,756
Quebec	8,530	12,200	3,216
Victoria Harbor	169,112	108,169	12,000

Buffalo	2,657,584	1,192,504	405,267
Duluth	120,754		
	58,000	53,000	20,000
	2,836,338	1,245,504	425,267

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts yesterday, 400; market dull and weak. Beef, \$5.65 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$6.25; western steers, \$5.90 to \$9.20; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$7.85; calves, \$8.00 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 600; market weak to 5 cents lower. Light, \$8.25 to \$8.85; mixed, \$8.20 to \$8.90; heavy, \$8.00 to \$8.80; rough, \$8.00 to \$8.20; pigs, \$5.00 to \$8.10; bulk of sales, \$8.35 to \$8.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; market slow and steady. Native, \$3.50 to \$4.50; western, \$3.60 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.00; western, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

### FINE, CLEAR WEATHER

Weather conditions throughout the Prairie Provinces is decidedly favorable according to the

weather map of Sept. 30. Practically every point was getting sunshine, except rain at Boissevain, Man. The only danger was from frost, and some low temperatures are recorded. Pierson, Man., was lowest at 18°, Regina 22°, Yorkton 25°, Russell and Moose Jaw 25°, and Minnedosa 26°. Alberta was enjoying perfect weather, clear and warm. Temperatures at Calgary and Edmonton being 70° and 76° respectively.

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 28, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80.90	80.83
2 Nor. wheat	80	80
3 Nor. wheat	80	80
No. 4 tough	75	No grade 74-84
3 White oats	44-53	41-67
Barley	44-53	41-67
Flax, No. 1	1.57	1.70
October wheat	87	85
December wheat	89	88
May wheat	89	93
Beef Cattle, top	85.75	\$11.00
Hogs, top	9.50	8.90
Sheep	5.00	5.50

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Sept. 28)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1799	1430	5999
C.N.R.	1900	581	805
G.T.P.	504	154	53
Midland Ry.			246
Total last week	4203	2165	6663
Total previous week	3329	1982	1091
Total year ago	4705	591	1689

### Disposition

Butchers east	463
Feeders west	837
Feeders east	65
Export south	240
Local consumption	2593

### Cattle

All records for the past season were broken at the local stockyards this week when the receipts amounted to over 13,000 head, which is more than double an average run. A good half of these were sheep and lambs, but the cattle shipments, consisting of over 4,200 head, came into the market bunched mostly on the first two days of the week. The general market prices were consequently depressed 15 and 25 cents on most classes. Best butcher steers declined to \$5.65 and the medium good stuff dropped from \$5.25 to \$5.00. Most of the offerings, however, were of only fair quality. The best cattle seen during the week brought \$5.75 and there is plenty more room for this class.

### Hogs

The drop to \$9.00 and \$9.50 a hundredweight remained in force all week. It is not that more hogs were shipped into Winnipeg than the local needs warranted that prices sagged. But the fact that some Winnipeg packers received many consignments from the Toronto market lessened the keenness of local competition. The market is in a very unsettled state just now, no one venturing to prophecy what turn prices will take, but for some days the same level is looked for.

### Sheep and Lambs

In spite of exceptionally heavy receipts the prices remain steady at last week's level. Of the six thousand odd head shipped into Winnipeg, only about half were for local consumption. Best lambs are quoted at \$6.50 to \$6.75, and choice mutton sheep at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg except for cream which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

Although the receipts of butter have fallen off a great deal, the prices remain steady at last week's level. Fancy dairy is in keen demand at 26 cents, and No. 1 dairy at 23-24 cents, the quantities of the best grades coming in being very limited. For good round lots 21 cents is paid. While the demand may raise prices on the high class article, dealers do not expect any increase on the poorer stuff, as they claim that prices on these lines have reached their absolute value and the local demand is quite limited.

### Eggs

Strictly fresh eggs are still bringing 24 and 25 cents a dozen. Such large quantities have been imported from the south that most produce firms are heavily stocked and the indications are against higher prices for some time. The surrounding territory in Manitoba is getting to be comparatively little importance in filling the needs of Winnipeg, but there is a vast surplus available across the Minnesota border upon which local dealers rely.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are coming in freely, the same level, 35 cents, being maintained. The local market is being steadily supplied at this low figure and it is unlikely that any advance will be made.

### Milk and Cream

The new schedule of October prices comes at once into effect, sweet cream being 35 cents, butter-making cream 27 cents, while sweet milk is raised to \$2.10 per hundred pounds. At the rate receipts are dropping off, local creameries will before long be compelled to bring in their supplies from the south. The off-season generally lasts for a couple of months, by which time the winter supplies reach normal proportions.

### Hay

The previous week's advance in hay was maintained all through the week, and despite the sharp rise the shipments into Winnipeg were not up to the demand. The present quotations will not last after a spell of fine weather allows farmers to send in normal quantities, but until the deficiency made by the past two week's shortage is made up, the market will be firm.

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from September 24 to September 30, inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	ExFd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1Man	Rej.	Cond.
Sept. 24	95	94	91	85	75	65	61	45	43	44	43	40	52	47	42	42	102	...	...	...
25	90	88	86	...	...	...	...	46	44	43	43	40	53	47	43	43	...	...	...	...
26	89	87	85	82	...	...	...	45	42	43	42	40	53	48	43	43	180	...	...	...
27	89	88	85	80	73	63	58	45	42	43	42	40	53	48	43	43	158	...	...	...
28	90	89	86	81	73	63	58	46	...	43	42	40	53	48	44	44	157	...	...	...
30	88	87	85	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	47	...	...	...	...	...	...

### THE MARK



# Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## FARM LANDS

**A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND** a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-tf

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF THE BEST** and cleanest farm in a good locality, 2 1/4 miles from Neelin, on the C.N.R., 8 miles from Cartwright on C.P.R.; 1/4 mile from school; 185 acres broken, 15 meadow, fenced all around and pasture of 60 acres; seven roomed house, good barn and other building and lots of good water; stock and machine can also be bought if the purchaser wishes. For further information apply Thomas Lumb, Neelin, Man. 6-6

**BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN-** couver Island—Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops a sure; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H. Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Port St., Victoria; or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5-13

**480 ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, CAR-** man district, under high state of cultivation; good buildings; immediate possession; \$25.00 per acre; very easy terms.

**180 ACRES, IMPROVED, 30 MILES EAST** of Winnipeg, close to railway station, about 80 acres broken; splendid buildings; a snap at \$25.00 per acre. Exceptionally easy terms; six per cent. interest.

**WE ALSO OWN AND CONTROL THOU-** sands of acres in the Yorkton-Togo, Sask., district and Brokenhead Valley, 30 miles east of Winnipeg. We are offering these lands at attractive prices and terms. A post card telling us just what you are looking for will bring you prompt reply with detailed map.

**JOHN L. WATSON LAND CO., FARM** Specialists, Molsons Bank Building, Winnipeg. Phone Main 8845. 10-2

**THREE-QUARTER SECTION FARM, THREE** miles from Sinitaluta; equipped stock, implements, etc., furniture, including piano; \$42 per acre; without equipment \$35. Charles Peach, Sinitaluta, Sask. 8-6

**C. P. R. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT** quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-13

**FOR SALE—THREE GOOD QUARTER SE-** ctions in the famous Cut Knife and Adanac districts, near town; good land, good buildings and plenty water; also livery, feed and sale stable; dray and coal business in connection; quick sale takes crop also. George B. Weller, Adanac, Sask. 10-6

**FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL** broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. for particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6-10

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AND FARM** lands at reasonable prices; main line C.P.R. Write Box 30, Malakwa, B.C. 6-6

**FOR SALE—VALUABLE STOCK RANCH,** ideally situated in Southern Alberta; has frequently carried one thousand horses and cattle; abundant hay, water, shelter and free grazing; commodious buildings; fifteen miles fencing; well tilled farm; twenty thousand dollars will buy this best opportunity for profitable stock-raising in Canada. Apply Wm. B. Fawcett, Sackville, New Brunswick. 9-5

**WILL RENT OR SELL SECTION OF LAND** or part thereof. Apply to E. W. Meadows, Rapid City, Man. 10-3

**WILL RENT OR SELL, SECTION OF LAND** or part thereof. Apply to E. W. Meadows, Rapid City, Man. 10-2

**ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO** sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 8-6

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—22 H.P. GASOLINE THRESH-** ing engine; only used a short time. Write A. J. Quigley, Sinitaluta, Sask. 5-2

**FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVES-** ter gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-18

**FOR SALE—FORTY HORSE POWER** Taar-Scott engine, first class condition; will demonstrate. J. O. Smith, Eli, Man. 10-3

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**WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY** town in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to sell our fruit lands located in British Columbia. These lands are practically adjoining a city of 4,000. The district is a proved one and will stand the most rigid investigation. Liberal commission to the right man. Write at once for our proposition. Campbell Realty Company, Fruit Land Dept., 746 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 10-3

**WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE** good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO MANAGE** or rent farm. Ask for particulars. R. T. Gray, Graytown. 10-2

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**WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE, 13 MONTHS** old, ready for work, from good killing stock. J. Ward, Hilton, Man.

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**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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**IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—** \$2.00 each; \$5.00 trio; some of last season's, also young stock; large, profitable, ornamental. Order now. Mrs. Francis T. Shipman, Birch Hills, Sask. 8-7

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**FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred TOULOUSE** geese. For particulars apply M. Hampson, Alexander, Man. 9-6

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**PEKIN DUCKS; \$1.50 EACH. MRS. R. R.** Smith, Box 21, Birch Hills, Sask. 10-3

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**A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS,** \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-tf

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**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN** and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-tf

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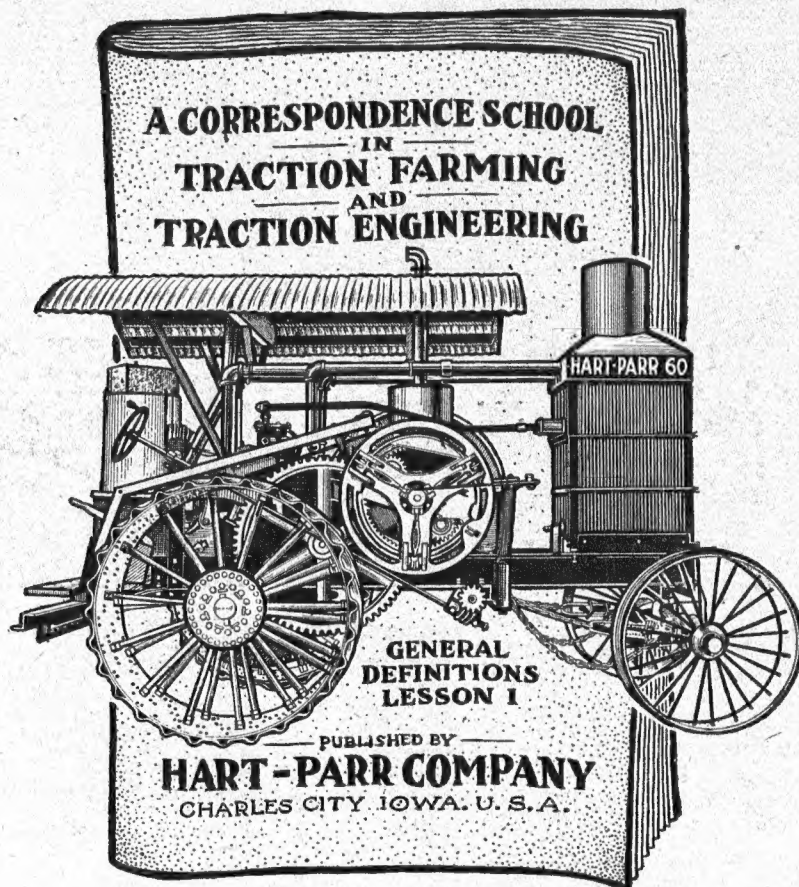
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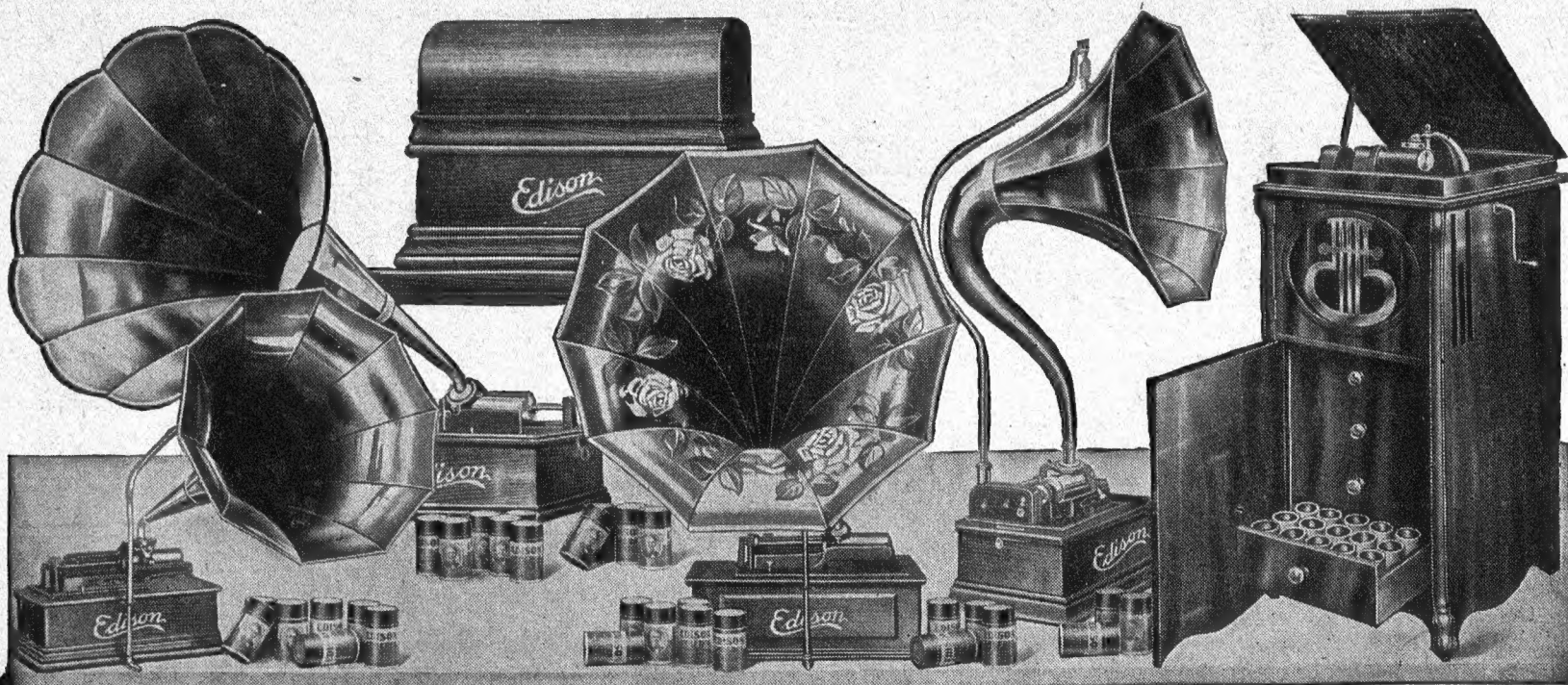
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